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Sunday Edition

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INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XXII NO. 47 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1934 PRICE ONE ANNA

INDIAN WOMEN DEMAND THEIR RIGHTS

Muslims Recover After Bad Start

NAZIR ALI UN-BEATEN FOR 136

Ali Bros. Save Side From Disaster

244 Runs Made For Loss Of 7 Wickets

CLOSING SCORE:—

Muslims (for 7 wkts.) 244

In the opening match of the Quadrangular Tournament that began on Saturday, the Muslims, meeting the Parsis, won the toss and had the first knock. They lost the first three wickets for a paltry 28. The Ali Brothers came to the rescue of their side, and raised the total to 127 before the fourth wicket fell, scoring 99 between them. Wazir Ali who played a real Captain's innings made 34.

Undaunted at this reverse, Nazir Ali continued to play capital innings, and before the tea interval knocked up his individual century. Before the close of the day three more wickets fell, viz., the fifth at 128, the sixth at 164 and the 7th at 186. The eighth pair remained unbeaten, with Nazir Ali making 136 and M. S. Sheikh 21.

The tents surrounding the pitch were sparsely occupied when play commenced on Saturday between Parsis and Muslims in the first match of the Quadrangular Tournament.

Wazir Ali called correctly and decided to bat, sending in Dilawar Hussein and Kadri to face the Parsi attacks.

Minoo Patel, the Calcutta fast bowler sent down the first ball which Dilawar glanced to leg for a single. Pitching on the leg stump, Patel had Palia standing at fine leg.

Kadri played out the over after opening rather shakily. Vazifdar, the Parsi skipper bowled from the Bori Bunder end, Dilawar turning his third ball to leg for two. Patel was rising awkwardly off the pitch and had Kadri guessing on a number of occasions. This much discussed trundler has a quaint delivery, but his action is quite legitimate.

Meherhomji received much applause for his clever keeping behind the wickets. His keen anticipation saved many byes.

Dilawar helped to hoist the first decade when play had been in progress for 20 minutes. board as the result of a leg bye from Vazifdar's bowling, which cost four runs. Palia then relieved Patel from the Gymkhana end.

Mushtaque Ali did not stay long, being snapped up by Meherhomji behind the wickets off Vajifdar with the score at 20—2—2.

The wicket was assisting the bowlers, and the balls which were of good length often rose off the bat very sharply. The Muslim skipper joined Dilawar when the position looked gloomy with two wickets down for twenty runs.

Dilawar opened his shoulders with a lusty pull to leg off Palia, scoring the first boundary of the match.

When the score had reached 28, Dilawar was caught by Meherhomji off Vajifdar. (28—3—11).

Dilawar Hussein was at the wickets for 70 minutes during which time he was only able to add 11 runs to the score of his side.

Nazir Ali then joined his brother Wazir Ali and faced the bowling of Vajifdar. Playing cautiously the Ali brothers brought 30 on the board after six minutes play.

Official Score Card

	PARSIS	
1	H. J. Vajifdar (Capt.)	...
2	D. R. Havewalla	...
3	N. D. Marshall	...
4	S. H. M. Colah	...
5	F. E. Kapadia	...
6	P. Palia	...
7	J. H. Wadia	...
8	N. D. Nagarvala	...
9	M. Patel	...
10	R. J. D. Jamshedji	...
11	K. R. Meherhomji (Wicket-keeper)	...

	MAHOMEDANS	
1	Wazir Ali (Capt.)	... 34
2	A. Baporia	... 12
3	Nazir Ali (batting)	136
4	Mushtaque Ali	... 2
5	S. M. Kadri	... 3
6	Faiz Ahmed	... 1
7	S. Heptulla	...
8	M. E. Sheikh (batting)	21
9	Baqa Jilani	... 7
10	Dilawar Hussein (Wicket-keeper)	... 11
11	Md. Nissar	...

Kadri was caught off Patel by Meherhomji before the over closed (13—1—3).

Mushtaque Ali who replaced the outgoing batsman, found some difficulty in playing Patel, but later obtained two runs because Jamshedji failed to stop a hot return. As the crowds were amused by Jamshedji's elephantine movements Vajifdar decided to make him field in the country.

Twenty runs figured on the Runs were being gathered at a slow pace. Palia bowled a maiden and then Patel relieved Vajifdar at the Gymkhana end.

Defensive Game.

The batsmen were taking no risks and appeared to be on the defensive. Three overs were bowled without any material addition to the score, until Nazir Ali opened his shoulders and pulled Palia to the on boundary for four and another for two fol-

(Continued on page 7.)

The Parsi team going to field.

MANCHESTER HANDICAP

Pipemma Wins

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The Manchester November Handicap run at Manchester, to-day, over a distance of one mile, four furlongs, resulted as follows:—

PIPEMMA 1
JESMOND DENE 2
FREE FARE 3

Twenty-nine run.

Won by one length and a half. Half a length separated the second and the third.

The following were the starting prices:—

100 to 7 Pipemma; 8 to 1 Jesmond Dene! 100 to 9 Free Fare.

F. Hunter Rode; La Souriciere; Crouch, Epejen.

Add Hiker (M. Hunter).

Omit Sans Espoir, Serenita.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD MATCH

N. S. Wales Make 479: S. Australia Reply With 154

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

MELBOURNE, Nov. 24.

The following is to-day's closing score in the Sheffield Shield match between New South Wales and South Australia, which commenced to-day:—

New South Wales 479 (Oldfield 88, Grimmett four for 124).

South Australia 154 (Nitschke 63 Chilvers six for 67) and following on 66 for one.

J. S. P. REPORT AND BURMA

Chettyars Are "Most Aggrieved"

RANGOON, Nov. 24.

Mr. A.M.M. Vellayan Chettiar, M.L.C., giving his opinion on the Joint Select Committee Report, points out that his community is most aggrieved, because Chettyars have invested vast capital in Burma, and have been contributing in a large measure to its commercial and agricultural growth, and paying a good portion of the revenue. But their honest co-operation in the administration of the country has been overlooked.

He utters the warning that this treatment of his community would have far-reaching consequences, and if adhered to, in the final form of the constitution would end in deplorable results. —A.P.

CHACO DISPUTE

League Assembly Adopts Report

PARAGUAY & BOLIVIA DO NOT VOTE

GENEVA, Nov. 24.

The League Council is unlikely to meet before December 3, owing to the prolonged negotiations between the Saar Committee and the French and German experts.

It is understood negotiations are proceeding favourably. The Assembly unanimously adopted the report regarding the Chaco dispute.

Paraguay ans Bolivia abstained from voting. Bolivia stated she will attend the proposed Conference at Buenosaires.—Reuter.

FRANCE DENIES

No Military Agreement With Soviet

PARIS, Nov. 24.

The Quai D'Orsay has issued a statement declaring that all reports of the existence of a Franco-Soviet military agreement are without foundation. Reuter.

THE SOLE AIM.

(LATER).—The official statement has been completed by a semi-official "explanation" and that the sole aim of the political rapprochement brought about between France and Russia, several months ago, was the organisation of peace and, consequently, was not directed against any other Power.

SGTS. MEET WITH TERRIBLE ORDEAL

Attacked By Cobra Which Is Killed With Difficulty

POONA CITY, Nov. 24.

Sergeants Mahon and Baldry had a horrifying experience the other day, while they were out pigeon-shooting at the southern end of the City. They were confronted by a seven-feet long furious Cobra, which emerged out of a near-by thicket and rushed towards Sergeant Baldry.

Sergeant Mahon instantly aimed a shot at the Cobra which slantingly hit it. The infuriated reptile dashed towards them again, but when they escaped its fury by moving aside, the reptile disappeared in an adjacent bush, which was, later, set on fire and the Cobra was killed when it came out.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

Convocation Postponed, Malaviyaji Being Ill

The Registrar of the Benares Hindu University wires under Saturday's date:—

"Owing to the Vice-Chancellors' illness, the convocation of the Benares Hindu University is postponed."

Earlier

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

Both Pandit Malaviya and Mrs. Malaviya are maintaining steady improvement. Pandit Malaviya is anxious about Mr. Sasmal's health. With his wonderfully active habits and ceaseless energy Pandit Malaviya does not like to be confined to bed.

It is stated that he has determined to attend the Hindu University Convocation on November 30, even if he has to be carried in an invalid's chair.—United Press.

STOP PRESS.

BENARES UNIVERSITY

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 24.

In view of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's ill-health, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore who was to address the annual convocation of the Benares Hindu University has agreed to its postponement to a later date, which will be announced hereafter.

MADHUBHAI MILL STRIKE

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 24.

A meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowner's Association was held to-night to consider the question of the strike of the operatives of the Madhubhai Mill.

It is understood that it was pointed out in the course of the discussion that the Labour Association had committed a breach of the understanding existing between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Association in declaring strike in the Madhubhai Mill.

The meeting adjourned for about a week without coming to a final decision.—A.P.

COUNCILLORS' ACROBATICS

NAGPUR, Nov. 24.

A Wardha report says that there was a free fight between the members of the District Council when it met on Thursday last, when shoes were hurled and knives were whipped out following a heated debate.—United Press.

Vile Parle Election Assault (Page 4.)

Plight Of Indian Women

"END INEFFECTUAL LEGISLATION"

Emancipation From Thraldom Of Custom Urged

FOR THE first time in the history of the Feminist Movement in India, the whole country, observed the "All-India Women's Day" and put forth the unanimous demand for a Commission of Enquiry into the plight of the Indian women in general and the need for the removal of the women's disabilities in particular, by mobilising public opinion in the country in favour of such a course.

Prominent citizens of Bombay, both men and women, spoke at a public meeting held under the auspices of the Bombay Women's Association at the Blavatsky Lodge, on Saturday, in support of the demand and urged upon the women to organise effectively to check the political groups in the country formed for the sinister purpose of opposing any measure for social reform.

The Hon. S. S. Patkar, ex-Judge of the Bombay High Court presided.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar and Maneklal H. Vakil addressed the gathering of men and women and were unanimous in their opinion that the condition of the Indian women urgently demanded an open enquiry.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S DAY

In proposing Mr. Patkar to the Chair, Mrs. G.R. Doctor, President of the Bombay Women's Association (All-India Women's Conference), observed: "In our efforts to act up to our aims and objects, we find the legal disabilities of women a great stumbling block to all progress in the country. No social reform in a vast country like India is possible unless backed up by law and strong public opinion; but all channels leading to social reform are blocked by the laws which, at present, are applicable to women, as well as the appalling illiteracy of the masses, coupled with age-old customs which refuse to move with the times."

PIGEON-HOLED!

Mrs. Doctor then narrated how the Sarda Act was honoured more in the breach than in observance. One terrible outcome of the child-marriage was the child-widow, whose plight had no redeeming feature throughout the lifetime of the victim owing to the existing laws.

The existing laws of inheritance debarred a Hindu woman to a share in the property of the husband or the father. "If a woman had the same parents as her brother, why exclude her from parental inheritance?" asked the speaker. She pointed out the defects in the Law of Adoption: and stated, "We do not demand the right because we are women, but because we are human-beings and hence the demand made for the removal of legal disabilities is more in the name of humanity and justice."

Mrs. Doctor concluded: "As legislation is found to be of no avail, we urge for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the matter."

Mr. S.S. Patkar explained at considerable length how the Hindu women laboured under more extensive disabilities than their sisters of the Moslem, Parsi or Christian faiths.

After briefly describing the rights of women of the various faiths, Mr. Patkar referred to the disabilities of the Hindu women. He urged that a Commission should it be appointed, should first deal with the disabilities of the Hindu women and the handicaps imposed by the Hindu Law.

WHERE INDIAN INDIA LEADS.

"It is a matter for regret as well as surprise," continued the speaker, "that while the Legislatures in British India give a lead to Indian States in matters of legislation relating to other diverse subjects, the Legislatures in Indian States have now to give a lead to Legislatures in British India, in matters relating to removal of legal disabilities of Hindu women. The appointment of a Commission in British India to inquire into the matter with a view to propose the necessary legislation is not in any way premature, but is urgently required at the present stage in the evolution of Hindu society."

"During the last decade, there is a great awakening among Indian women in general and Hindu women in particular, due to several causes, including the spread of education and culture. There is an ardent desire for the unshackling of India from the chains of the past and for the liberation of men and women from the tyranny of law and custom, to which they are being subjected."

Concluding Mr. Patkar observed: "The process adopted by the commentators on the Smritis to bring the law in harmony with the changing usages and environments of society had ceased to function and the British Courts of law are bound to enforce archaic rules of law, irrespective of their suitability to modern conditions of life. The awakened consciousness of both the sexes and the resultant determination to remove the legal disabilities of women and to raise their social status are responsible for the efforts made both in the Legislatures and outside to emancipate the women from the thraldom of custom and to bring about changes in the law in harmony with the changed conditions and environments of society."

REMOVAL OF DISABILITIES

He then moved the following resolution:—

"This public meeting of Men and Women of Bombay feels that there is a growing and insistent demand for the removal of the Legal Disabilities under which Indian Women suffer. As there is so much diversity in the Legal System, a detailed inquiry and wholesale revision will be needed before any change can be effected. In view of these circumstances we strongly support the Resolution passed at the last Session of the All-India Women's Conference, viz. "The immediate appointment by Government of

(Continued on page 4).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted competent Circle Officers on Rs. 150—20—350 plus office allowance with excellent future prospects to open district offices and organise sale of tea. Apply with postage OLYMPIA TEA COMPANY, 162, Bow Bazaar Street, Calcutta. (3202).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Respectable Agents for Bombay and throughout India desirous of earning Rs. 300 per month. Most remunerative terms of Commission with liberal Bonus and Allowance. Write to:—The Manager, Sind Sudhar Hindu Provident Funds Society, Limited. Donally Road, Karachi. (9249).

Wanted:—Divisional Organisers or Chief Agents for the different divisions of Bombay Presidency on pay or commission. Terms liberal. Apply to Golden Eagle Insurance Co., Ltd., Post Box 225, Lahore. (9241).

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Real Cotton Advice of December 1934, with buying and selling dates, charges, Rs. 7. Apply to-day Tejimandi Office, Rol., Marwar. (3276).

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Prof. Raval—great occultist assuredly dispel your doubts, solve your difficulties, predict your future for all matters concerning yourself at Empire Building, First floor, Bori Bunder. (3305).

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CALCUTTA

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A SENSATION OF SENSATIONS
BOMBAY SHALL BE TAKEN BY STORM
ON THE 5TH DECEMBER, 1934.

GRAND OPENING SHOW OF THE WORLD FAMOUS
Prof. KEELERY'S

WHITEWAY CIRCUS
AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE

A Troupe of Dare Devil Acrobats, German, Russian, Phillipinese Artists of Tremendous Strength and Wonderful Skill. Ferocious beasts perfectly disciplined.

at NANA CHOWK, Gowalia Tank Road.

Booking Open at S. ROSE & CO., Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

CITY CLERK SENT TO JAIL

Defalcated But Lost In Sutta Khel

That he lost the money in Sutta Khel gambling was the pitiful plea of an employee of the Gold-filled Button Company and Leather Workers, who was charged with misappropriation of Rs. 12,531 and odd.

The Girgaum Magistrate sentenced the unfortunate man, who pleaded guilty, to four months rigorous imprisonment.

Judgment was delivered on Saturday in the case in which Chunilal Mohanlal Shah is charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of an aggregate amount of Rs. 12,531-6-3.

The accused was in the employ of the Gold-filled Button Manufacturing and leather works on a monthly salary of Rs. 60. His duty was to go to different banks and cash accounts; and look to the Current Account which was kept with Tribhuvandas Bhikabhai, a banker.

For Over 12 Months

From October 1933 the accused began defalcating accounts, and on the September 29, 1934 he applied for 2 day's leave to go out of Bombay which was granted.

One of the banks wrote a letter to the firm informing them that Rs. 106-10-0 was overdrawn on their account. The firm was surprised at this as they should have a few thousands in the Bank to their credit and made inquiries.

Wangled Inquiries

The accused is said to have cashed cheques from a bank other than the right one many a time and once went to the Travancore Bank and deposited money when the Company had no account there.

When the accused was asked to make a statement he pleaded guilty but prayed for mercy. To a further question from the Magistrate he said he had lost the amount in Satta Khel.

Mr. S. H. Trivedi for the defence said that the accused was in the firm for 3½ years and opined that the firm trusted him too much and did not check the accounts daily and prayed for a lenient sentence.

The Magistrate sentenced him to undergo 4 months R. I.

Mr. Mankar with Mr. M. N. Chatrapathi conducted the prosecution while Mr. S. H. Trivedi defended the accused.

HOSPITAL ATTENDANT IN TROUBLE

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Nov. 23.

Suleman Sadalam Pathan, an attendant in the Thana Mental Hospital, was arrested yesterday by the Thana town police on a charge of culpable homicide not amounting to murder in view of Dr. Dwarkanath Vinayak Karnik's complaint that Manglya Budhya, a lunatic inmate, died on Wednesday morning due to the rupture of the intestines caused by the alleged kick of the suspect on his abdomen two days ago, when the lunatic is said to have refused to do the allotted work.

The inquest was held by the Second Class Magistrate of Thana, and the body has been sent for post mortem examination.

Mr. P. V. Undir, Sub-Inspector of the Thana town police is in charge of the investigation.

FINE FOR ATTEMPTED CRIMINAL ASSAULT

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Nov. 23.

The story of how a milk-woman was lured by her customer to his house, bodily lifted, taken inside the room where the latter attempted to make criminal assault on her was told in the court of Mr. M. B. Kunte, the City Magistrate of Thana, who convicted on Wednesday last one Bagai Sidu Pardeshi for having used criminal force with intent to outrage her modesty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default three months' hard labour.

The prosecution case was that in the morning of September 20 last accused Bagai purchased milk from Rakhmi, the complainant woman, at Jambhli Naka, and asked her to accompany him to his house to receive the money. The woman followed the accused, who re-measured milk and paid her the money. It was further alleged that the accused lifted her up, took her into the room, and attempted to make a criminal assault. She, somehow, managed to escape and immediately, and lodged a complaint with the Thana Town Police.

The accused, denying the charge stated that he merely held her by the hand, when she refused to give the balance due.

The Madras Textile Labour Union has adopted a resolution urging the Government to appoint a Committee to enquire into the wages and conditions of textile workers in the Presidency.

BURGLARIES ON INCREASE

City Faced With New Menace

More thefts and burglaries are reported from various localities, such as, Agripada, Nagpada and Byculla sections.

About four cases of thefts and burglaries on or about Thursday night, suggest that the menace has assumed dangerous dimensions.

Two arrests were made on Friday, as a sequel to a daring burglary at Lamington Road, entailing a loss of nearly Rs. 2,246 to the owner.

A local labourer, who lived by cart-making found on Thursday his tool-box containing Rs. 430, missing, despite his great care and precaution not to arouse suspicion.

A cloth merchant at Nagpada shared the same fate, although the clothes rifled were of small value.

At Love Grove, a grocer found that thieves had made away with a big haul consisting of ornaments and cash—his whole fortune.

More startling is a theft at the house of a doctor, residing in the J. J. Hospital compound. Although the theft was committed on November 11, no property has yet been recovered.

Suspects In Court

Arrests were made in all these places between Thursday and Saturday, and persons suspected placed before Mr. I. S. Hajl, Acting Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, on Saturday. Most of them were ordered to be remanded.

The biggest haul in all these cases is at Lamington Road, where property valued at Rs. 2,245 was stolen.

Kaji Mohommed Ramzanali Khan, residing on the first floor, Karanjia Building, lodged a complaint to the police on Friday that property consisting of wristwatch, clothes and cash were missing.

A gold watch valued at Rs. 120 and some other property (which the police do not disclose) valued at Rs. 1,861 were recovered and Sultanali Abdulla and Hassanali Jafferji were suspected to be involved in the burglary.

They were placed before the Magistrate and ordered to be remanded for a period of 14 days, pending further police inquiries.

Arrest At Nagpada.

The Nagpada police arrested Noor Mohommed Aezani, who was put up before the Magistrate and ordered to be remanded for 10 days.

Although clothes valued at Rs. 5 were found in his residence, the police in the course of their inquiries, found more property with him. This property is lying with the police, pending identity.

Laxmidas Velji and Hariram Dayal, arrested on Saturday were placed before the magistrate and charged with theft and housebreaking at Darsi Jetha's (a grocer) shop at Love Grove Road.

The property consisting of ornaments and cash, was valued at Rs. 130. They were remanded for 14 days.

Suspecting that the theft from the cart-maker's box from Byculla was apparently the work of Faekar Sampat and Goverdhan Furshat, the police arrested them.

Futile Concealment.

Applying for remand the police stated that the owner concealed his fortune in such a manner that it could not arouse suspicion, nor, much less, could it attract any attention!

But the poor man was relieved of all his property and cash and the next day he lodged a complaint to the police.

The Magistrate granted the application for 10 days' remand.

Abdul Aziz Abdul Karim, suspected to be responsible for the theft in a Doctor's residence at J. J. Hospital compound, was ordered to be remanded for 10 days, pending further inquires.

The thefts and house burglaries were widespread and comprehensive with a common feature that they took place on or about Thursday.

BOY KILLED BY CAR

The inquest on the body of a boy, knocked down by a car near Halswat, Khandwalla, was adjourned on Saturday.

The boy was on a pilgrimage to Pandarpur with his father.

On Tuesday last he was knocked dow- by a car and removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

The name of the boy is Datoo Murlidhar Kaloo and he came from Sinnar in Nasik District.

SHELTER FOR TRAM CAR PASSENGERS

Madras City Council Approves Company's Proposals

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

The need for shelter for tram car passengers being keenly felt at various centres in the city, the Tramway Company has offered to construct a shelter at their own cost for passengers on condition that a small portion of the shelter be allowed for the use of their staff and that no rent be charged for the ground.

The Standing Committee of the Madras City Council, approving the proposals suggested the desirability of constructing similar shelters in other centres of the city.

The management of the Tramway Company have agreed to put up shelters at various corners and centres of city, which were approved by the City Councils and a formal sanction of the proposals will be made at the next meeting.—United Press.

LIGHT SHOWERS IN KASHMIR

Western Disturbance Still Persists

POONA, Nov. 24.

The western disturbance still persists over the extreme north and caused a few light showers of rain or snow in Kashmir. Scattered falls of rain have also occurred in South Madras and Assam.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Shillong quarter of an inch; Nepagatam two; Trivandrum one and a half and Pamban and Kodaikonal quarter of an inch each.

Forecast:—Rainfall will extend and increase in Kashmir and South Madras.—A. P.

PARTING FUNCTIONS FOR SIR MALCOLM

Police To Be Rewarded For Meritorious Service

LUCKNOW, Nov. 23.

A series of social functions spread over practically the whole of next week has been arranged in honour of His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey, the outgoing Governor who, it is understood, leaves for Allahabad on 5th December to hand over charge to his successor Sir Harry Haig the following day.

His Excellency's departure will be public. Elaborate preparations to give him a fitting send-off are nearing completion.

The Governor inspects a police parade on 27th instant and decorates members of the Police Force with medals and badges for meritorious service.

Sir Harry Haig is expected to arrive here on 7th December and will be accorded a public reception.—A. P.

PENAL WATER RATE SUSPENDED

TANJORE, Nov. 21.

The Government have issued orders suspending the operation of the penal water rate of Rs. 150 per acre, levied under the Irrigation Cess Rules for unauthorised use of the Cauvery water for dry and manawari lands in the Tanjore district, during the current year.

The suspension is due to the difficulty experienced in issuing permits to all the ryots before the commencement of the cultivation of the dry and manwari lands in the district.

The Government have sanctioned the appointment of ten village officers in the district of Tanjore to cope with the additional work on account of the Mettur project irrigation extension.—United Press.

Shot His Own Daughter By Accident

SHEIKHUPURA, Nov. 20.

A pathetic tragedy of a young father inadvertently shooting down his own nine-year old daughter is reported to have occurred at Mari, a village in Sharakpur Tehsil of this district.

It is stated that the unfortunate man had come to the village lately from Jullundur to pay a visit to his brother-in-law who is employed as a drill instructor in a high school at Lahore. The drill master had a licensed gun which was loaded and kept suspended on a wall on a peg. During the absence of the owner of the gun, the visitor who had never before handled a gun felt curious and after removing the gun from the wall began to inspect its various parts. During this process, the trigger went off and there was a loud report. The man's young daughter who was standing at a distance of about a couple of yards was hit by the bullet and was killed on the spot. The man was taken into custory by the police and later enlarged on bail.—A.P.

Fourth Week Fourth Week

GULOCHANA in MY MAN with D. BILLIMORIA GULAM MOHAMED ZILLOO CHANDA JAMSHEDJI HADI & SAYED AHMED.

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KUMAR MOVIETONE'S
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Starring
Miss SULTANA
ASHRAFKHAN, A. R. KABULI, KAMLABAI
AT
GLOBE-TALKIES
SANDHURT ROAD.
TIME:
5-15, 8, 10-45
Fri., Sat., Sun., and Holidays at 2-45

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Unanimous VERDICT—
A Great Picture
Crowds roar at the box office to secure the supreme entertainment through
Anokhi Mohabat
SAGAR MOVIETONE'S
Outstanding Production—
Starring:—KUMAR, YAKUB, HEERABAI, SITARADEVI, PANDE, and KAYAMALI.
DAINTY DANCES
DELICIOUS MUSIC,
GORGEOUS SETTINGS,
GRAND THEME—
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CRAZY LOVERS
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DAMODHAR HALL
Mon. 26th at 9-30 p.m.
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has pleasure to continue
TARZAN AND HIS MATE
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Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
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FROM SAT. THE 1ST DEC.
MATA HARI
Featuring Ramon Novarro and Greta Garbo

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Foreign Buying And Long Liquidation

Trade Calling In Liverpool Market

NARROW PRICE MOVEMENT

Near Months Rule Quiet

Bombay Nov. 24.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was firm and fairly active. Prices advanced on foreign buying but later declined on long liquidation. Business was very dull and uninspired lines and little interest has been displayed by operators. The market was featureless and in the absence of any fresh development, prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 4 points.

There is the virtual corner of the American position by the U. S. Government with consequent tightness of the spot market and the increased use of outside growths. As long as the present situation continues there is no chance for any big price movement.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point and soon reached the highest level with December 12.29 under foreign buying at this level there was some long liquidation which resulted in a decline of 3 points. The market was quiet and closed unchanged to a rise of three points spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.55c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of one to five points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 12.57c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with January 6.63. The market was featureless and there was some local business. Later on the market was steady in sympathy with improvement in Egyptian Cotton. Hedge selling and straddle selling met with good trade calling and local short covering. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 2 points and the market closed at a net rise of 2 to 3 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 6.91d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 2 points at the close January was 5-11, March 5.09 and May 5.15.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Sakel Egyptian futures closed quiet but steady at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Uppers futures advanced one to two points.

Alexandria Market was quiet on long liquidation. Sakels futures closed at a loss of 4 to 9 points and Ashmouni Contracts lost 6 to 11 points.

SAKEL COTTON POSITION.

Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson state:—

"This contract has enlisted increased support from both spinning and speculative interests during the past week and in spite of further easiness in both the New York and Liverpool American markets values at the time of writing having gained a full farthing a pound since the date of our last report. A technical position indicating further strength appears to be working up and if the local qualifications defined during the past two seasons regarding the length and character of the tenderable qualities are strictly adhered to during the next two or three months, a sustained rise and material widening with other varieties appears probable. The comparative failue of this season's crop from a staple point of view, provided we were based on the average length of the current season, would certainly have had a depressing effect than otherwise, but as we stand only old crop stocks can be safely hedged here. These stocks have been much reduced by consistent trade buying recently and in their total do not now constitute a safeguard in the event of attempts to exploit the position.

SUPPLY SITUATION.

Quite apart from the above considerations a survey solely from a supply point of view is hardly reassuring to those looking for lyower values. A steady elimination of burdensome carry-overs from preceeding crops has been in process during the past two seasons and statistically the market is now in a healthy position. In some quarters it may be held that plentiful supplies of Sudan Sakels are available. This is, in part, true, but with regard to this cotton we do not consider that it will be long before consumers avail themselves freely of these stocks, as both from a spinning and basic point of view they are a long way ahead of this year's Egyptian crops.

Throughout the week trading has increased in activity, a "bullish" crop estimate issued by the Commission de la Bourse, Alexandria, etc., of 7,600,000 cantars of all varieties, caused prices to harden over the week-end. Since this, the strength of the near positions and the trade agreement with Germany have helped further appreciation. Additionally, Egypt has furnished a series of good reports, so that altogether the upward trend has so far encountered little resistance.

We continue to have a favourable opinion of the market and, with periodical reactions expect values to work to higher levels. It also appears probable that a further widening in our straddle difference with the American contract will take place during the next few weeks."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. December Highest (10-6 a.m.)	12.29+.03
N. Y. December Lowest (11-22 a.m.)	12.25—.01
Liverpool January Highest (3-59 p.m.)	6.64+.04
Liverpool January Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.62+.02

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market steady but inactive. Tendency to harden owing to trade offtake in excess of hedge offerings. Sakel statistical position strong.

Liverpool.—Market very steady. Market absorbs selling extremely well. Bullish.

New York.—Good undertone. Selling light. Market should work higher following December liquidation which now featured.

New York.—Think market well liquidated. Foreign growths gradually moving into consumption. There is possibility of barter sales and improving business sentiment. Expect slowly rising prices.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern State:—

Note.—Quiet but steady markets continue with very small fluctuations. The spot basis remains very firm and trade reports are a little more encouraging.

Dunbrad St. places the week's retail sales at 18 to 25 per cent above last year with indications that December will show 30 to 40 per cent improvement over last year. Private American cables state that following December liquidation the market is now in a healthy state and likely to respond to any constructive news.

Pending some definite announcement regarding next year's acreage we continue to advise caution on the long side and prefer to have small commitments.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 23.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	32,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	11,000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 23

December 1934	12.26
January 1935	12.35
March 1935	12.43
May 1935	12.42
July 1935	12.36
Middling Spot	12.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Nov. 23

December 1934	12.27
January 1935	12.36
March 1935	12.45
Middling Spot	12.57

NEW YORK.

New York Nov. 23

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
December 1934	12.27
March 1935	12.42
May 1935	12.42
New York Noon Call—	
December 1934	12.26
March 1935	12.42
May 1935	12.41

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23

SAKELLARIDIS:—	
November 1934	8.82
December 1934	8.61
January 1935	8.64
March 1935	8.62
May 1935	8.57
July 1935	8.54
F.G.F. Spot	9.11

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 23.

	Dol.
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	5
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	53
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	12
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	33
Columbia Gas	8
American Tel. and Tel.	108
Western Union Telg	33 3/4
Radio Corp.	6
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	21
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	14
Erie R. R.	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	23
Union Pacific R. R.	106
Great North Pfd.	15
National Distillers	26
Hiram Walker	27
Amr. Tobacco B.	87
Dupont de Nemours	99
Canadian Pacific	11
United States Steel	36 1/4
American Smelting	38
Int. Nickel of Canada	23 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/4
Kennecott Copper	16
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvester	38
Ford Motors of Canada "A"	23
General Motors	31 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	20
St. Oil of N. J.	42
Atlantic Refining	26
Socony	14 1/2
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	16
Eaton Mfg.	18
Chase Bank	24 1/2
National City Bank	21
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp. of Amr.	29
General Foods	35
National Dairy	17
Amr Water Works 6 p.c. Pfd.	60
Allis Chalmers	15
Goodyear Tyre	25

Market strong. General feeling in the market is more optimistic. Plymouth Oil Co., declared 4 per cent stock dividend in lieu of cash dividend. Carloadings 18200 down.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Broach A/M. 1935 Opening 219 1/2; Highest 219 3/4; Lowest 218 1/4; Closing 218 1/4.

Oomra D/J. Opening 192 1/2; Highest 196 1/2; Lowest 193 1/4; Closing 193 1/4.

Oomra March Opening 195 1/4; Highest 195 1/4; Lowest 192 3/4; Closing 192 3/4.

Bengal D/J. Opening 136; Highest 136 1/2; Lowest 135 3/4; Closing 135 3/4.

Bengal March Opening 139; Highest 139 1/2, Lowest 139; Closing 139.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 17 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-12-34) Rs. 6 1/4.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York December 151 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/4.

Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 218—Liverpool May 1935 6.58 Rs 68 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 218—New York May 12.42 Rs. 58 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.99 1/4.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Nov 24

Ready Javas Rs. 13-12
S S Arabia Rs. 3-9-9
S S Hatimura Rs. 3-9-3
Shipment Nov-Dec Rs. 3-8
Shipment Jan-Mar Rs. 3-6-6
Shipment April-May Rs. 3-7-9
Shipment July-Sept Rs. 3-9
Kesar Rs. 14-2
Saraya Rs. 13-13
Purtabpur Rs. 13-11
African Rs. 13-11
Java Spot F3.10

LINSEED OILS.

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt Dec. sellers 17/9.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt May/Aug. sellers 18/4-1/2.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23

BROACH :—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.41
Fine (Good Staple)	5.58
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.71
C. P. OOMRA :—	
Good (No 1 Staple)	5.10
Fine (No. 1 Staple	5.25
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.40
BENGAL :—	
Good	3.51
Fine	3.61
Superfine	3.71
SCINDE :—	
Good	3.61
Fine	3.71
Superfine	3.81

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 23.

	10-10 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
November 1934		6.66
December 1934		6.62
January 1935	6.63	6.63
February 1935		6.62
March 1935		6.61
April 1935		6.59
May 1935		6.58
June 1935		6.56
July 1935		6.54
August 1935		6.48
September 1935		6.43
October 1935		6.38
November 1935		6.37
Middling Spot		6.91

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 24.

The local silver market ruled quiet to-day on increased selling. Foreign advices were quiet and in the absence of any speculative support Magsar delivery after opening at Rs. 67/2 declined to Rs. 66/14. The market was quiet with a limited business. Gold market was fairly steady on improved buying and Magsar delivery was quoted at Rs. 34/10/6 while business in Posh delivery was done at a premium of annas three at Rs. 34/13/6.

Ready silver	66	11	0
1st settlement	66	11	0
2nd settlement	66	15	0
Ready gold	34	10	6
1st settlement	34	10	6
2nd settlement	34	13	6

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Airer, Nov 23

November 11.60—10
December 11.50—
February 11.22

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 23

December 54 7/8—1 1/4d
March 59 1/2—1 1/4d
May 61 3/4—1 1/4d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 23

December 0.98 1/8 plus 1/8c
May 0.97 3/8—
July 0.91 1/2 plus 1/8c

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov. 23

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	70
Indian Stock. 3 per cent. 1948 or later	87-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	96-5/8
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	113
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent.	89-1/2
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	109
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	106 3/4
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	118-3/4
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	117-1/4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.	135
National Bank of India	45-1/4
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 23

	£
Copper Braziers	41-1/4
Yellow Metal	34-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	228-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Nov. 23.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb, sellers 6-1/8

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 23

Spot,	24-9/16
Forward	24 11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 23.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/19/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate. 0-7/8 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate. 0-9/16 per cent. to 0-5/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent,

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent. to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 0-1/4 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, 0-1/2 per cent to 0-1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 23

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.41-1/2
Amsterdam	7.38-1/4
Brussels	21.40-1/2
Madrid	36.56
Milan	58.46
Berne	15.40 1/4
Paris	75.71
Prague	119.37
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	4.99-3/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 23.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Nov./Dec sellers 20/6.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Nov/Dec. sellers 21/0.

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Nov./Dec. sellers 22/9.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Nov. 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 10-1/4 sellers.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton. Dec. sellers £9/0/0.

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton. Nov./Dec. sellers £10/18/9.

Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F ton. Nov./Dec. sellers £11/7/6.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Con't C.I.F ton, Nov./Dec. sellers £10/13/9.

Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton. Nov./Dec. sellers £10/2/6.

Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Despite a rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened quiet at Rs. 217/1 for Broach A/M. delivery. The opening decline was due to heavy liquidation by professional operators. Later on there was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 217/12. The undertone of the market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. The market looks like fluctuating within a narrow range pending definite change in American cotton situation.

Later on the market ruled steady and closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 218/4
Oomra D/J. Rs. 194
Oomra March Rs. 193/12
Bengal D/J. Rs. 136/8
Bengal March Rs. 139/8.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Nov 24
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	401	3,852
Central India	...	5,376
Barsi and Nagar	495	7,752
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	631
Berar	210	4,743
Central Provinces	543	2,892
Total Oomras	1,649	25,246
Dholera	...	10,271
N W Provinces	...	913
Rajputana	10	1,433
Sind-Punjab	714	17,888
Broach	149	3,721
Coompta and Dharwar	106	15,269
Westerns-Northerns	22	12,878
Cocoanada	...	...
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	21,291
Persian	54	1,722
American	...	3,587
Egyptian and African	1,317	59,236
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	...
Total	4,121	164,455

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 22nd Nov.

In full-pressed bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	385	72,774
Japan and China	4,321	135,300
Coast Ports	105	5,614
Up-country by Rail	...	42,622
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	6,489
Total	4,811	262,799

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov 24

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 28/10/6; Closing Rs. 28/9

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 32/10/6; Highest Rs. 32/11; Lowest Rs. 32/8; Closing Rs. 32/8/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 19/2; Lowest Rs. 19/1; Closing Rs. 19/2

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Nov 23

December 1.77—01
March 1.75—03
May 1.79—03
July 1.84—03

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 24.

B. C. RATE—
T T DD 1/6
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Nov-Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 March-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 1/16 Nov-Jan
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/32 Nov-Jan
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Nov Mar.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/32 April-May.
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 269 3/4
Banks selling T T 267 3/4
Banks buying T T 265 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 565
Banks buying D D 575
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 1/8
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 7/8
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 5/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 112
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 91 1/4
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.99 1/4 23rd inst
Shanghai/London 1/4 24th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 24th inst.
Java/London 7.35 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Paris 75.71 23rd inst.
London/Belgium 21.40 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.40 1/4 23rd inst.
London/Italy 58.46 23rd inst.
London/Berlin 12.41 1/2 23rd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 23rd inst.
London/New York 4.99 3/16 23rd inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.38 1/4 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-19-2 22nd inst. £6-19-4 23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 24 9/16 22nd inst 24 9/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 24 11/16 22nd inst. 24 11/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 55 1/8 22nd inst. 55 3/4 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 7/16 p.c. 22nd inst. 1/2 p.c. 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 5/8 p.c. 22nd inst. 5/8 p.c. 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 1 p.c.
3 mos. 1 1/4 p.c.
6 mos. 2 p.c.
Tone:—Easy.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Prices Improve On Short-Covering

TATA STEEL SHARES DISPLAY STEADY TONE

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

The local Share Bazar opened quiet at about unchanged rate and later on prices improved on scattered short-covering. There was absence of any liquidation and the Market displayed steady undertone.

In the absence of any speculative activity, bears were inclined to cover a portion of their unprotected interest.

Tata Iron and Steel shares were very steady and Deferred shares ruled with a rise of Rs. 9, while Ordinary shares gained Rs. 1/8.

Power shares improved by Rs. 6 and Andhras advanced by Rs. 5. There was fairly good enquiry for Electric shares for the next settlement.

Bombay Dyeing shares gained Rs. 3/ and Belapur shares were unchanged.

Cement shares were dull and there was only limited turnover.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, Nov. 24.

100	Ahm. Ad.	303 12
500	Bom. Cotton	55 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	892 8
250	Bradbury	108 12
100	Century	308 12
100	Central India	313-12
100	Colaba	131 4
100	Cooria	113 12
100	Crescent	7 4

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Nov. 24.

Bombay Dyeing 882, 893, 886, 892, 890, 893, 892
Century 305, 303, 310, 308, 311, 308
Central India 311, 313
Colaba 131, 133/2, 131
Kohinoor 210, 208, 212
New Great 210, 212, 211
Simplex 98, 100, 101/14
Swadeshi 222 226, 228
Bundi 31/10
Indian Cement 330, 328, 331, 330
Tata Steel Dfd. 400, 398, 407, 406, 412, 411, 409
Tata Steel Ord 92, 93/12, 93/4 94/4, 93/12
Bombay Steam 281, 282
Bombay Burma 393, 397, 396, 402, 401
Tata Hydro 161
Andhra 1632, 1635, 1630, 1640, 1636, 1642, 1640
Tram 158
Power 1330, 1325, 1341, 1336, 1341, 1338

250	Currim	5 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	395 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 4-0
100	Finlay	122 8
100	Gokak	171 4
1000	Hindustan	1825 0
100	Indore	115 0
50	Kastoorchand	0 8
100	Khatau	83 12
100	Kohinoor	212 8
250	Laxmi	355 0
100	Madhavji	12 4
250	Madras United	65 0
1000	Morarji	1510 0
250	Model	82 0
50	Mysore	95 0
200	New Great	211 4
100	Oosmanshahi	70 0
100	Phoenix	315 0
25	Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000	Sholapur	2820 0
50	Simplex	101 14
100	Swadeshi	228 12
100	Swan	65 4
25	Tata	12 8
500	Vishnu	1587 8
1000	Western	1000 0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	102 8
25-50	Central	34 8
500	Imp.	1610 0
125-500	Imp. Contry.	405 0
50-100	India	120 0
5	Union	5 6 6

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	31 12
70	Gwalior	106 4
250	Indian	330 0
40	Katni Def.	1150 0
100	Katni Ord	323 12
75	Okha	182 8
10	Punjab	22 14
100	Shahbad	335 0
70	United	N 68 0

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	13 8
15-75	New India	38 8
200	Oriental	4015 0
10-100	Vulcan	8 6

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Ord.	177 8
1000	Andhra Valley	1640 0
10	Ajmer	10 8
50	Bom. Tram	159 1
100	Bom Suburban	161 4
10	Broach	11 0
100	Karachi	213 12
100	Poona	195 0
100	Surat	173 12
100	Tata Hydro	161 4
1000	Tata Power	1338 12

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	853 12
100	Amr Patty	121 4
100	C Province	87 8
100	Dhon. Baramati	90 0

100	Gujrat	74 0
100	Mandra Bhon	91 8
100	Pachora Jamner	91 0
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500	Tapty Valley	771 4

MININGS

10	Shivrajpur	40 0
30	Tata Steel Def.	409 6
75	Tata Steel Ord.	93 12

MISCELLANEOUS

100	Alcock	200 0
50	Belapur Sugar	236 14
250	Bom Steam	282 8
125	Bombay Burma	401 4
50	Bom. Burma County	128 12
8sh	B B Petrol	4-1-3
50	Bombay Telephone	111 4
100	Ind. Bleaching	153 12
100	Ind. Radio Df.	528 12
100	Ind Radio Ordy	472 8
1000	Port Canning	590 0
15	Scndia	14 15
30	Tata Construction	79 8
25	Tata Oil	19 0

PREFERENCE.

7	p.c. Andhra Vly.	1310 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	293 12
7	p.c. Bom. Tram	80 12
5	p.c. Central India	508 12
7	p.c. Katni 1st	132 8
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	147 8
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	136 4
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1347 6
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	172 8
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 4
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7	p. c. Vishnu	640 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, Nov. 24.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/13/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/14/3
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 108/15/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 108/14/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/15/6

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 108/12
5 per cen 1955 Mysore 119
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 100/7
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/6
4 per cent 1943 105/6
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 114/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/5
5 per cent 1940/43 109/6
5 per cent 1935 101/11
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/5
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/12

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/8
4 per cent M Deb 1947 103
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 125
6 per cent K P T 1956 125
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 109/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent G. P. Notes opened at 94/11 improved to 94/15 to close as above. Business for 18 Dec. settlement commenced to-day and quotes 0-0-9 lower.

IMPERIAL BANK

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on November 16, 1934 shows a large increase of Rs. 229.76 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 25,76,19,000 as compared with Rs. 22.13 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 29.81, an increase of Rs. 1.98 per cent over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted show a small rise of Rs. 5.57 lacs and Rs. 13.12 lacs respectively, while Cash credits are down by Rs. 23.02 lacs. Government deposits have receded by the small figure of Rs. 11.21 lacs to Rs. 6.71 crores, while Other deposits are up by Rs. 217.61 lacs to Rs. 78.22 crores. The item of Government securities are down by Rs. 123.63 lacs to Rs. 45.85 crores. The Bank rate stands unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED MAY 1935.

Bombay, Nov 24

The Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 a.m.	6	3	6
12 noon	6	3	6
3 p.m.	6	3	6
5-30 p.m.	6	3	3

STEADIER TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

25 Per Cent Acreage Curtailment Almost Certain

LONDON GOLD SLIGHTLY BETTER AND AMERICAN SILVER FIRM

Wheat And Linseed Steady And Rubber A Shade Higher

BOMBAY, Nov. 24.

On Saturday, cross rates fluctuated within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADIER

The New York cotton market continued to remain steadier. It is now almost certain that the acreage will be curtailed by 25 per cent.

GOLD SLIGHTLY BETTER AND AMERICAN SILVER FIRM

London gold was slightly better but silver was weak. American silver was however firm.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STEADY

Wheat and linseed ruled steady on unfavourable weather reports.

JUTE UNCHANGED AND RUBBER HIGHER

Jute was unchanged bu rubber was a shade higher.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE VERY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day. The New York Stock Exchange was very steady. Steel shares being particularly firm.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(December 1934)

New York, Nov 24

Previous closing	12.26
To-day's opening	12.28
Difference	+.02
To-day's closing	12.29
Difference	+03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(January 1935)

Liverpool, Nov 24

Previous closing	6.63
To-day's opening	6.63
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.65
Difference	+.02

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 220-8

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Nov 24

New York cotton continued to remain steadier but the uncertainty with regard to the Government's future crop policy restricted operations to a considerable extent. It is almost certain that there will be 25 per cent. curtailment in acreage and it is probable that thereafter and after the notice day on Monday, the market will be more active.

Trading in December commenced at 12.28 i.e. 2 points higher than the previous closing The market was moderately active on some speculative buying influenced by better Liverpool advices but transactions were extremely limited owing to operators holding back. The final closing of December was 12.29 i.e. a rise of 3 points over the previous closing.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Nov 24

The following were the opening ranges

December (12.27/12.27) 12.28/12.27
January (12.36/12.35) 12.35/12.35
March (12.42/12.42) 12.45/12.45

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Nov 24

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.63) 6.65
American March (6.61) 6.63
Egyptian January (8.64) 8.69
Egyptian March (8.63) 8.66

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Nov 24 10-45 p m

Broach A-M rose to Rs. 221 from Rs. 219-8 at night in the Mahajan Association. The Cotton Brokers' Association was closed at 2 p.m. The rate at 10-45 p.m was Rs. 221-12 with closing New York futures 3 points up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Nov 24

Previous closing	4.99 1/4
To-day's opening	4.99 1/8
To-day's closing	4.99

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Nov 24

Previous closing	4.99 3/16
To-day's opening	4.99 1/8
To-day's closing	4.98 15/16
Difference	—.00 1/4

FRANC RATE

London, Nov 24

Previous closing	75.71
To-day's opening	75.78
To-day's closing	75.71
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Nov 24

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99-1/8 and then eased to 4.98-13/16 subsequently improving to 4.98-15/16 at the closing time.

The franc opened at 75.78 but later fell to 75.65 thereafter rising to 75.71 at the closing time.

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov 24

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	24 9/16d.	24 7/16d.
Forward	24 11/16d.	24 9/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Nov 24

Gold (£6-19-4) £6-19-5

BULLION

London, Nov 24

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 9/16d) 24 7/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-19-4) £6-19-5

DISCOUNTS

London, Nov 24

3 months (3/8 to 7/16 p.c.) 7/16 to 1/2 p.c.
4 months (7/16 to 1/2 p.c.) 1/2 to 9/16 p.c.
6 months (1/2 to 9/16 p.c.) 9/16 to 5/8 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Nov 24 3-30 p m

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/32
Paris on Bombay (5.70 1/4) 5.68 1/8
New York on Bombay (37.69) 37.56
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4) 0.93 1/4
London on Milan (58.53) 58.43
London on Shanghai (1-4) 1-4 9/32
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

HEAVY EXPORT OF WHEAT BY FRANCE TO AMERICA

Tremendous Deficit Of Feed Grains In U. S.

PARIS, Nov. 24.

The report that France is proposing to export 18 million bushels of wheat to the United States has caused not an unnatural surprise in the latter country, according to a Washington telegram.

It is suggested in some quarters there, however, that such a move would be calculated to improve the world wheat market, seeing France, which has an exportable surplus at least of 73 million bushels for the disposal, this season, would proportionately cease to depress the European market.

It is believed that wheat would be subjected to 'ad-valorem' duty of 10 per cent., calculated on the minimum price of wheat in France, which is equivalent to only one-fifth of the usual United States tariff of 42 cents.

The big French surplus is the result of the effort to maintain the price for home-grown several times as high as the world market-level. This is aggravated by the fact that the bulk of the wheat grown in her North African colonies is allowed duty-free entry into France, thereby totally disorganising the home market.

The United States on the other hand, has a tremendous deficit of feed grain, as a result of this year's drought, and has brought all available stocks of the feed quality of wheat from Canada.

This is the first time since 1839 that the United States has been a net importer of wheat.—Reuter.

BORROWERS STILL OBTAIN MONEY ON VERY EASY TERMS

WEEKLY TREASURY BILLS SOLD AT 76d.

Rubber Firm Of Small Malayan Shipments

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

Although recent large surpluses being gradually drained off borrowers were still able to obtain accommodation on very easy terms during the week in the Money Market.

The most welcome change, however, has been the reversal of recent downward trend in discount rates, this week's Treasury Bills being allotted at an average rate of 76d. per cent compared with 57d. last week.

Commodities were quiet and featureless apart from firmness in rubber on small Malayan shipments.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Nov 24

Liverpool wheat opened steady with December at 55, March 60 and May 62-1/8. Trading was little more active on some buying but lack of any stimulating advices from abroad restricted business.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Nov 24

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 99. The market was fairly active on improved buying influenced by unfavourable weather reports.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Nov 24

Argentine linseed opened steady with February slightly higher on fairly good buying and foreign enquiry influenced by continued unfavourable weather reports and closed at 11.38.

LONDON MARKETS

Bombay, Nov 24

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£228 1/4 buyers £228 3/8 sellers) closed
Lead (£10 9/16 sellers £10 9/16 sellers) closed
Electrolytic Copper (£30 to £30 1/2. Quiet) closed
Glasgow Iron (£70) closed

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Nov 24

Silver opened steady at Rs. 66/11, 66/11 and 66/15. Prices ruled steady but quiet in the absence of any important demand but later in the afternoon the market gave way slightly on lower London cables. Prices were steady at Rs. 66/12, 65/12 and 67 after London cables but thereafter suddenly improved to Rs. 67/5, 67/5 and 67/9 for ready Kartak and Magsar delivery respectively on account of bullish cables from America.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/10, 34/10 and 34/11. The market was moderately active on some speculative enquiry but there was general reluctance to operate freely. However on weaker sterling some buying by option dealers and banks appeared and prices closed steady at Rs. 34/10, 34/10 and 34/11.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Nov 24

The Stock Exchange was closed today.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York Nov 24

The following were the opening rates: General Motors (dol 31 1/8) dol 31 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 1/4) dol 10 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 35 3/8) dol 36 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 79) dol 79 1/2

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-0) 1-0
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Nov (£11 3/8 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta (£10 15/16 sellers) £10 15/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Oct-Nov (£9 5/16 sellers) £9 1/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 3/4 sellers) £10 13/16 sellers.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool, Nov 24

The superior selection was sold readily in sellers' favour except mediums which were frequently withdrawn.

Greasy inferior to superior lower (0-5) 0-3 1/2
Greasy inferior to superior higher (1-1 1/2) 1-2 3/4
Scoured inferior to superior lower (0-5 1/2) 0-6 1/2
Scoured inferior to superior higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

JUTE

Crop Dec-Jan. new crop (£16 1/8) £16 1/8 sellers
Dunlop Nov (£19 sellers) £19
Lightning Nov (£17 1/4 sellers) £17 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 1/8) 6 3/16 paid and buyers
Jan-March (6 1/4) 6 3/8 paid and value

JUTE SHARES VERY FIRM

Miscellaneous Featureless

CALCUTTA, Nov. 24.

Jute shares ruled very firm and continued so throughout the session and good business resulted. Coals were unchanged. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities were easier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: 3 per cent Loan 1941 100/8; 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 94/13/6; 3 1/2 per cent Loan 1947/50 102/9 small lots.

Bank: Imperial fully paid 1605

Coals: Bengal 233 small lots; Equitable 24/8; New Beerbhoom 13/12; New Manbhoom 53/8 ex div.

Jutes: Agarpara ordy 22; Alliance 350 small lot; Albion 272 small lot; Anglo India 455/8; Auckland 235 small lot; Bally 221; Barnagore 179/8; Belvedere 418/8; Birla ordy 16/5; Chitavalsah 27/10; Clive 33/8 ex div small lot; Craig 1/8; Champdany 180 small lot; Delta 395; Fort Gloster 606; Fort William 302/8; Gourepore 665 small lot; Gondalpara 859/8; Hooghly ordy 69; Hukumchand 15/2; Howrah 57/8; Kamarhatty 592; Kanknarral 506 small lots; Kinnison 692 small lot cum div; Kelvin 602 small lot; Lansdowne 168 cum div; Lansdowne pref 136 cum div; Lothian 302; Naihati 453 ex div; National 26 small lots; New Central 392 small lot; Nuddea 56/8; Presidency 6/4; Reliance 79; Union 503 cum div; Waverley 2/9.

Engineering: Arthur Butler ordy 13/8.

Miscellaneous: Associated Hotels pref 101.

Rubber: Connemara 1.59 cts; Jimah 1.74 cts; Nyalas 1.20 cts.

Shipping: Bengal Assam Steamship ordy 211; India General ordy 109/6; India General pref 133; Fort Shipping 15.

Sugar: Carew and Co 21/8; Cawnpore pref 156; Punjab ordy 324 small lot.

Teas: Bishnauth 33/14; Central Cachar 91; Gungaram 312; Huldibari 28/8 ex div; Leebah 7/12; Namburnadi 4; Sarugaon 13/4.

The Anti-Gambling League of Bombay congratulates the State Governments of Baroda and Bhavnagar for having promulgated anti-gambling legislation and put an end to the ever-increasing "Sutta" gambling mania among the peoples of their States.

RUIKER RESIGNS

Presidentship Of Nagpur Textile Union

(From Our Correspondent.)

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Labour leader, has tendered his resignation of office of the President of Nagpur Textile Union.

The resignation was considered by the Executive of the Union last night and it was decided that the same should come up for consideration before the council of representatives of the Union which meets on Thursday next.

Re-ARRESTED UNDER BENGAL C. L. A. ACT

FARIDPUR, Nov. 24.

Jibanmulla, Mahomedan young man, who was sentenced to 2½ years' rigorous imprisonment under Explosive Substances Act in connection with Govindpur Bomb Find Case, was released yesterday, but re-arrested immediately under Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.—United Press.

"Nava Shakti" Workers On Strike

The Secretary, Lal Bavta Press, Kamgar Union, writes:—

The compositors in the 'Nava Shakti" Press have gone on strike for nonpayment of their wages.

The workers have decided not to resume work until they are fully paid. The men were sitting the whole night on the footpath opposite the press.

The workers expressed themselves very vehemently against the contract system and they are preparing to fight against that system now prevalent in the "Nava Shakti" Press.

Messrs. Mirajkar, Dhole, Birodkar and Khedekar were assisting the workers on behalf of the Lal Bavta Press, Kamgar Union.

MOBILISE PUBLIC OPINION

(Continued from Page 1)

an All-India Commission with a non-official majority and an adequate number of women on its personnel to consider ways and means for the early removal of the legal disabilities of women, as regards inheritance, marriage and guardianship of children, and to recommend such amendments to the existing laws as will make them just and equitable."

"The public are requested to affix their signatures on forms provided at the meeting, further supporting the Resolution."

AN ABSURD THEORY.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar supporting the resolution, referred to the growth of political parties in the country with the set purpose of opposing any legislation on social reform. It was fortunate that they did not return to the Legislative Assembly in large numbers. He invited the attention of the women to the need for a sound and thorough organisation in their own interests. Their primary need was to check the attack of these people who would be the first to raise the cry of "religion in danger," whenever a progressive measure of social reform was proposed. Hitherto only individual attempts to relieve the women from this handicap or that disability were made, observed the speaker.

But the cardinal notions on which these laws were based and the whole department of the Hindu Law was based,—these notions and principles ought to be modified. For instance, the Hindu Law of Inheritance was based on the principle that woman was incapable of independence. The theory that legislation could not interfere with religious matters was an absurd theory, said Mr. Jayakar. He felt that autocratic instincts as those seen in Hindu religionists were to be found in the Government in their tendency towards legislation on social questions, he concluded.

"SELF-RELIANCE THE BEST COURSE."

Mr. Maneklal H. Vakil, said that every movement which had self-reliance as its fundamental principle, carried the seeds of growth within it. He exhorted the women to rely upon their own efforts rather than to trust others and fight for their rights. He drew their attention to the fact that every understanding arrived at during one's life-time could be nullified by the last will, and he suggested that to overcome this defect, the wives and daughters should enter into explicit contract with their husbands or fathers respectively for their due share. He emphasised the moral and social rights of women to the equality of status and treatment.

Sir Manubhai Mehta, in wholeheartedly supporting the proposal for an Enquiry Commission, referred to the lead given by the Baroda State in the amelioration of the condition of Indian women. During his stay in office in that state, the social reform towards the liberation of the women was augmented with success. He was confident that the innate sense of justice and fairplay did not vanish from men, and they truly sympathised with the condition of women

PIECEMEAL MEASURES ENEFFECTUAL.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu agreed with Mr. Vakil that women should have equality of opportunities. She would not wait for a millenium, when such a state of affairs would exist. She would create opportunities, and for this purpose, one had to mobilise public opinion, observed Mrs. Naidu. Hitherto attempts at social reform had been piece-meal; and now a comprehensive remedy was required, resulting in the wholesale eradication of the evils.

Continuing, Mrs. Naidu said that economic dependence was a degradation. Every woman should feel that she had a right to share the ancestral inheritance. Every woman should be taught the economic independence so that she might act with authority and self-respect to demand equality, and claim that she had a right to contribute politically, economically and socially, in the same measure as her brother.

Women, as an unit of humanity, must be recognised, continued the speaker. More than the sordid clamour for pounds and shillings, it was essential that women should establish their moral and legal right for an equitable share from the family inheritance.

END THIS PARADOX

The paradox of the Indian Society, of the pride of the past compared to the tragedy of the present, must be put an end to, observed Mrs. Naidu. The Indian women were reaping the consequences of their docile slavishness in the past. Though men had to make a bold gesture in recognising the rights of women, women must realise that they themselves were responsible for their present plight. Because women did not fulfil her duty in the past she was paying for it now.

Women must vindicate their own demand for the right and opportunity, not only through the service of the mother country but the women of the world and by strengthening the hands of those women who were working for the emancipation of their sisters. They should give courage to and instill inspiration in the hearts of the less fortunate women wherever they might be who were now toiling for their rights, exhorted the speaker.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mrs. Panna Daphthary, Secretary of the Association, the meeting came to a close.

Dr. Arundale's Powerful Indictment Of J. P. C. Report

"Extraordinary Plethora Of Verbiage Concealing Deplorable Paucity Of Insight"

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of Theosophical Society in an exclusive interview to the "United Press" declared:—

"The Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee is a document which must cause many a wonder as to what is happening to British statesmanship and still more to British vision. What strikes at once is the extraordinary plethora of verbiage concealing the deplorable paucity of insight and it becomes more clear as one reads paragraph after paragraph. A majority of members of the Committee are vainly struggling to understand the problems to which they are absolutely strange."

THOSE SAFEGUARDS.

Dr. Arundale strongly criticised the Municipality safeguards which take away ungraciously with one hand the little given with the other. mode of inclusion of the Indian States in the proposed Federation, provision of arm to the Governor-General with powers to prevent discrimination against British goods, Second Chambers the most unsatisfactory proposals regarding army, absence from the Report of clear indication as to the procedure whereby India may finally escape from living on dole and attain full responsible Government.

INDIAN 'MAGNA CHARTA.'

Dr. Arundale also criticised the failure of Indian leaders to confront Britishers with Indian Magna Charta, embodying the minimum demands of India and declared that had not these been such a failure, Dominion Status would have already been reached.

TASK FOR CONGRESS.

He concluded:—

"There will be substantial majorities of the Congress Party both in the Provincial and Central Parliaments. Let majorities unite to set up a Constitution Drafting Board to draft the Indian Constitution based on Indian traditions and principles. Let the Congress revise its constitution so as to provide unrestricted membership for all who are believed and prepared to work Home Rule. Then let Congress organise Indian public opinion behind the Indian constitution which the Board shall draft without delay and let Congress establish in Britain and all other countries political organisations to arouse local public opinion in favour of India's charter of liberties and in Britain organise public opinion to save the Commonwealth from inexcusable dilatoriness and blindness of politicians."—United Press.

VILE PARLE MUNICIPAL ELECTION SENSATION

Messrs. Gokulbhai, Desai & Ramnikrai Withdraw

To the Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We, the undersigned, declare that about 5-10 p.m. Mr. Misquitta had some differences with one of our workers. Our worker was assaulted. One of the blows administered on the back of his head, resulted in bleeding and he nearly fainted and fell down. Notwithstanding this, our other workers were also threatened. We could see that the public on both the sides gathered there were in great excitement. In the interest of the peace of the town and safety of our voters, (who were there and were about to arrive), workers and public at large, we had no other alternative but to withdraw from the contest which we did at about 5-20 p.m. Our withdrawal was announced to the Polling Officer, and also the President of the Municipality.—Yours etc.

GOKULBHAI D. BHATT,
G. R. DESAI.
RAMNIKRAI N. MEHTA.

Vile Parle,
Nov. 24.

DISSOLVE THAT "WAR COUNCIL"

Kapurthala Maharajah's Request To Deputation

KAPURTHALA, Nov. 22.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kapurthala granted an interview to the Hindu-Sikh Deputation in the Palace.

The deputation consisted of Dr. Narinjan Singh, Swami Vijakumar, Sardar Kartar Singh, Pandit Daulat Ram Giani Pratap Singh, and Lala Hazari Lal.

The deputationists urged upon the Maharaja the desirability of the removal of certain officials who were directly or indirectly concerned in the agitation. They further requested the Maharaja to let them know whether Sir Abdul Hamid would work in the State till the end of December.

The Maharaja, it is reported, said that Major Maharajkumar Amarjit Singh with Mr. J. D. Twinherraw would work till some new man took charge of the Chief Ministership. The Maharaja gave a sympathetic hearing to the deputationists and asked them to dissolve the War Council.

The deputationists were pleased at the Maharaja's sympathetic reply.—United Press

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

One maund of contraband charas was seized to-day by the Railway Police from Delhi Central Goods Office. The consignment was sent from Mansera and after its delivery to the consignee the Police arrested him and another person.—United Press.

WILL VICEROY WITHHOLD CONSENT

Mr. Lalbhai On Debt Redemption Bill

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 24.

The President Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai on behalf of the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, New Delhi, regarding the Debt Redemption Bills under consideration in the Punjab and the United Provinces Legislative Councils:—

"The Committee of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry invite the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Debt Redemption Bills under consideration in the Punjab and United Provinces Legislative Councils. In view of general apprehension in Indian Banking Circles regarding apparent compromise of contract and banking principles involved in these measures, the Committee of Federation intend to submit comprehensive representation to His Excellency the Viceroy. Meanwhile the Committee request His Excellency to withhold assent to these Bills."—United Press.

WOMAN KILLED IN LORRY ACCIDENT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

One woman was killed and two children injured as a result of a military lorry dashing against them this afternoon on Lothian Bridge.

The driver has been arrested by the police.—United Press.

HIDAYATULLAH ELECTED

KARACHI, Nov. 24.

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, member of the Council of State, was to-day declared duly elected to the Assembly from the Sind Landholders Constituency.

The following are the figures of polling:—

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah 533 votes; Haji Ghulamullah 386; Hali Maula Bux 313; invalid 29; total votes recorded, 1,261, out of 1,379.

Voting was on the joint electorate basis.—A.P.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartak Vad 4, 1991
Muslim: Shoban 17 1353
Parsi: Khordad 20 1304
Sunrise: 6h 51m
Sunset: 6h 0m
High Water: 2-27 14-09
Low Water: 8-39 19-57

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Parsis vs. Muslims, Bombay Gymkhana ground.

MONDAY, November 26.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Parsis vs. Muslims, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Municipal Standing Committee, Budget meeting, 2-40 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 27.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament, Europeans vs. Hindus, Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Municipal Standing Committee, Budget meeting. 3-55 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, November 28

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament Europeans vs. Hindus Bombay Gymkhana ground.
Municipal Standing Committee (Budget meeting), 3-10 p.m.
Ordinary Weekly meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 29

Municipal Standing Committee (Budget meeting), 2-40 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence

OBITUARY.

A cablegram has been received from New York intimating death of Mr. Phiroze D. Saklatwala, Hon. Consul General for Persia in New York, and brother of Mrs. Avanbai Tata and of Shapurji, Sohrabji and Byramji Saklatwala.

Bombay, 24-11-34.

DECCANI BRAHMINS' FAMILY RELIEF SOCIETY

The second annual general meeting of the above Society will be held at 3 p.m. to-day (Sunday) at Brahman Sewa Mandal Bhawanishankar Road, Dadar.

QUADRANGULAR MATCH & MUSLIM-PARSI CRICKETERS.

Messrs. Esmail Suleman and Sons, Opticians, 342, Abdulrehman St., Bombay will give away in prize best quality latest style Ful-Vue frame's spectacle fitted with Chance's Crookes lenses to the players who makes century in the tournaments (Muslim-Parsi).

"ISLAM AND ATHEISM"

Under the auspices of the Ahrar Party, a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 p.m. in the Neighbourhood House Hall at Nagpada, when Maulana Zulfiqar Haider will deliver a lecture on "Islam and Atheism." Mr. Haji Esmail Peermohamad will preside.

BOMBAY ANDHRA NILAYAM

The Hon. Secretary writes: The adjourned general meeting of the Nilayam will be held at Pittalwala Building Parel to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). After the meeting there will be a "Social" when all Andhras are invited to attend.

PHYSICAL CULTURE DEMONSTRATION

Under the auspices of the Matunga Athletic Club, there will be a physical culture demonstration—muscle control etc., by Prof. T. H. Sarkari, B.P.C., at the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, G. I. P., at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Sunday).

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s. s. "Morioka Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant.

Mails for Australia per s.s. 'Oronsay' via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 27th instant.

BOMBAY & J. P. C. REPORT

A public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. on Chaupati sands when speeches will be delivered on the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the programme of action to be adopted in connection with it. Mr. R. S. Nimbkar will preside and Messrs. V. B. Karnik, Y. K. Kondvikar, H. V. Chaudhari, Behore, W. G. Kulkarni and others will address the meeting.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ

There will be an Exhibition of the Exhibits received for the "Mrs. Hirabai M. W. Velkar" Scheme for the Encouragement of Fine Arts Competition to-day (Sunday) between 5-30 p.m. and 8 p.m. (S. T.) in the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall Bhai Jiwanji Lane.

BUDDHA SOCIETY

A public lecture will be delivered by Madame Sophia Wadia, in the hall of 'Anand Vihar,' near Bombay Central Station, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) on "The Lord Buddha—How would He solve Our World-Problem."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Man—The Eternal Pilgrim" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

VASWANI'S LECTURE

Under the auspices of the Ananda Lodge, Theosophical Society, Mr. T. L. Vaswani will deliver a lecture at the Theosophical Colony, Juhu to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) on "Light! More Light!"

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

A concert of Indian music organized by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla to-day (Sunday) from 5 to 7 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. J. P. Sarkary.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE

Under the auspices of the Swayam Jyoti Karyalaya, Mr. Ramchandra K. Kamat will deliver a religious discourse on 'The Bhagwat Geeta' to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at Ganesh Bhuvan, 248, Telang Road, Matunga (G. I. P.)

QUORANIC SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Quoranic Society, Prof. Zahuruddin Ahmed will deliver lecture in Urdu on 'Quran' every Sunday in the Anjuman High School (ground floor) at Bori Bunder from 4 to 5 p.m. (S.T.).

S. INDIAN WELFARE SOCIETY

The above Society proposes to hold Sports for Primary School children in Bombay North during the ensuing Christmas Holidays. To settle the details of the sports a preliminary meeting will be held in the premises of the Primary School (Wadke House behind Amarnath Building Lady Hardinge Road Bombay-16) maintained by the Society to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m.

RECEPTION TO MR. BHARGAVA

Under the auspices of the Hindustani Residents' Association, Bombay, a reception will be accorded to Sjt. Bisheshwarnath Bhargava, Secretary, Union Bank of India Ltd., on his being appointed Justice of the Peace. The function will take place to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Hall premises of the Dharamshala of Seth Gurmukhrai Sukhanand, C. P. Tank.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

An informal meeting of all the Chemistry Students Past and Present of the Institute will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in the Institute premises.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Move To Brighten Up Cricket

(By J. C. MAITRA.)

Cricket.

BODYLINE BOWLING BANNED.

Since D. R. Jardine and his team visited Australia and won "The Ashes" by the use of what is called "Body-line Bowling", a huge controversy has been raging all over the cricket world over the propriety and fairness of this type of bowling. At one time, the relationship between Britain and Australia became so strained over this question, it seemed as if further play between these two countries would be impossible. People who had nothing to do with the playing of the game chiefly aggravated the situation. It is said that it is the spectators in England who insisted on "Bodyline Bowling", while the players themselves were against it.

DEFINITION OF BODYLINE BOWLING.

It is refreshing to see that the Advisory County Cricket Committee of England have at last taken courage in both hands and banned bodyline bowling, defining it as follows:—

"That the type of bowling regarded as a direct attack by the bowler upon the batsman and, therefore, unfair, consists in "persistent and systematic" bowling of fast, short-pitched balls at the batsman, standing clear of his wicket."

STRONG MEASURES AGAINST VIOLATION.

The committee further ruled that umpires in the first and second class county competition be instructed that they will be strongly supported by the Committee in any action which they may take under Law 43 to prevent this type of bowling as now defined, being practised.

The counties represented also endorsed the definition of direct attack by the bowler upon the batsman and it was resolved that the County Committee captains would take the strongest steps possible to see that the type of bowling as now defined would be in future eliminated from the game.

BORI BUNDAR'S APPLICATION TO LARWOOD.

The old dame of Bori Bunder after some cogitation over the new definition of Bodyline bowling, has applied to Larwood and Voce, the chief exponents of this wicked type of bowling, for their opinion. The clear instruction to the umpires that "persistent and systematic" direct attack by the bowler upon the batsman does not satisfy the old Lady's conscience. In her mental confusion she fears that the umpires would penalise bowler's right from the start.

INDIA A MERE SPECTATOR.

Fortunately for India this controversy did not create more than an academic interest among her cricketers, because this type of bowling has been rarely used in this country. So when this new rule comes into force next year, it will make little difference to her play in general.

Nonetheless, it is pleasing to note that this innovation has been well received both in Australia and England. Now, it is to be hoped that the game will be played in its true spirit and all fights over the question will be a story of the past.

L.B.W. RULE AMENDED.

The Advisory Committee has amended the l.b.w. Rule as follows:—

"The striker is out l.b.w. if, with any part of his person, except the hand, which is between wicket and wicket, he intercepts the ball which, in the opinion of the Umpire at the bowler's wicket, shall have been pitched in a straight line from the bowler's wicket to the striker's wicket or shall have been pitched on the off-side of the striker's wicket and would have hit it".

In Rule No. 24, the words "or shall have been pitched on the off-side of the striker's wicket" have been interposed between "the striker's wicket" and "would have hit it."

"IT WILL BRIGHTEN UP CRICKET."

This innovation has been introduced for trial next season. There seems to be a good deal of difference of opinion on this. While bowlers claim it as an act of justice to them, the batsmen opine that it is a serious handicap to them and it will place them at the mercy of the umpires to a great extent. The latter, however, do not feel that they would either be unduly strained or be called upon to give unfair decisions. Any how, it will eliminate kicking of the ball with the pads and bring in more science into play by batsmen. On the whole, it will brighten up cricket.

MOIN-UD-DOWLA GOLD CUP.

The Yuvaraj of Patiala and his team called the Retrievers deserve to be congratulated on their splendid victory against the Freelooters, skippered by the Maharaj Kumar of Alirajpur, in the Moin-ud-Dowla Gold Cup Tournament held at Secunderabad recently. This tournament has gained a good deal of popularity among cricketers all over India and teams have been drawn to it from different provinces. The finalists in the tournament had in their ranks most of the towering personalities of Indian cricket. The presence of Leary Constantine, the famous West Indies Cricketer, under the banner of the Freebooters added special interest to tournament.

NISSAR AND CONSTANTINE ON TOP.

Thanks to the devastating bowling of Nissar and Major Nayudu, who captured 5 and 3 wickets respectively, the Freebooters were skittled out in their first venture in the final round, for a paltry 125, Merchant (31) and Baqua Khan (26) being the chief scorers. The Retrievers, after making an excellent beginning of 134 for 4 wickets were dismissed for 181. Wazir Ali contributing 91. Constantine claimed 6 wickets for 72 While Pallia accounted for 3 for 20.

AMARNATH TO THE RESCUE OF RETRIEVERS

In the second innings, most of the Freelooters' batsmen succumbed easily to the bowling of Nissar and the Naidu brothers who bagged three wickets each for 60, 70 and 20 respectively. Palia and Vijaya Merchant were the only bats who withstood their attacks successfully to knock up 134 and 51.

The scale of fortune oscillated violently when the Retrievers took their second chance To start with, they lost three wickets for 5 runs. Then Wazir Ali stopped the rot and went on to notch 48 for himself. With the advent of Amarnath, things look a different complexion. He treated all bowlers mercilessly, while three more wickets went down. He remained unbeaten till victory was won with 104 to his credit. It is freely admitted that he was mainly responsible for the ultimate victory of the Retrievers.

WILLINGDON TROPHY AGAIN.

It beats me how a responsible official of a respectable institution can go on flouting its decisions repeatedly and its members remain silent about it. After the decision of the full meeting of the Board of Control for cricket in India, I thought the question about the Ranji Trophy in connection with the Cricket Championship of India was definitely settled. But I had no notion that its Secretary would pocket that decision in this fashion. The other day he had a photo of the Willingdon Trophy presented by the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram published in the "Times of India," called it the Challenge Trophy for the Cricket Championship of India. It shows how the wind is blowing at Delhi. The members of the Board of Control who have any regard for the memory of "Ranji" should make a move in the matter before it is too late.

Nagpur Harijans Assert Right Of Using Tank

Trustees Compromise By Permitting Bathing In Section Of Tank

NAGPUR, Nov. 24.

After covering a distance of 25 miles on foot a batch of 21 Harijans reached Ramtek on 20th November and proceeded to bathe in the Ambala tank, when the district authorities present on the scene informed them that the tank was not a public place under the provisions of the Public Places Users Act, but under the control and management of the Devasthanam Committee.

Moreover there was opposition from some orthodox sections to their proposal, in consequence of which the idea was abandoned. Later, Harijans, in public meetings, decided to assert their "right", and accordingly about 400 of them proceeded in procession the next day to the tank, when the police stopped them fifty yards from it. Talks between the authorities, Harijan leaders and the Devasthanam trustee ended compromise under which the idea of bathing in the main part of the tank was given up, but Harijans were permitted to bath in another part of the tank which had so long been used by caste Hindus alone. After this the batch returned to Nagpur to-day.

It will be remembered that the tank is close to the famous and historic Rama Temple. Tactful handling of the situation by the authorities averted serious trouble.—A.P.

FLAG SALUTATION AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Mrs. Naidu Will Unfurl Flag This Morning

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Girgaon District Congress Committee the monthly Flag Salutation will be performed to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.) on the New Terrace of the Congress House.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will unfurl the Flag. This will be the first public function on the new Terrace which has been recently constructed on the office building of the B. P. C. C.

It is announced that £3,500,000 4-1/2 per cent East Indian Railway debenture stock issued in May 1915 will be repaid at par on June 1 1935 which is the earliest possible date for repayment.

ALLEGED MURDER OF WIFE

Accused Committed To Sessions

MADRAS, Nov. 24.

The Sub-Magistrate, Madura Town, delivered judgment to-day, committing to the Sessions, Narayanasami Iyer, a mail sorter, and two others in the sensational Madura Parcel murder mystery case. Narayanasami Iyer was charged with murder of his first wife Kanthimathi Ammal on 21st February. It was alleged that he packed the corpse in a dealwood box and with the help of the other accused, despatched it by rail. The other two accused were charged with screening the crime.—A.P.

PIR MOTAMIYAN SAHEB PERFORMS OPENING CEREMONY

(From A Correspondent.)

A great fair (Mela) was held at Ekalbara District Baroda, in honour of Pir Kayamuddin Saheb a saint of great reputed memory at his Dargah. Large crowds of people had assembled to attend the fair and pay tribute to the sacred soul of the saint. His Holiness Pir Motamiyan Saheb of the well-known Gadi of Mangrol, Gujarat, who is the occupant of the Pir's Gadi performed the opening ceremony amid a huge gathering and presided over several ceremonial functions connected with it in the sacred precincts of the Dargah for three days. The Pir Saheb was accorded a rousing reception on his arrival.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL FESTIVAL

"Nritya Lila" At The Opera

(By Our Dramatic Critic).

Almost everything that has distinguished the annual festival of the Fellowship School was manifest in the "Nritya Lila" presented at the Opera House on Friday evening. There was eloquence and colour on both sides of the footlights. The crowded audience which witnessed the performance seemed to be not less enthusiastic than the student-players. Its sympathetic response was really helpful to the young students for whom the burden of more than two hours' dance programme was in many ways an ordeal. The "Har-Nritya," which was danced with garlands, followed the prelude of the "Naman-Nritya". The "Vana-Devi-Nritya," Dance of the Spring, was a group dance of poetic felicities. There were movements suggestive of great artistic promise. If they had been co-ordinated, their appeal would have gained in lucidity. The same lack of co-ordination was more obviously marked in the "Manjira Nritya." Kumari Kalpalata, if that is the name of the girl in the fellow and black striped costume, revealed an instructive ability for the dance which requires careful training. The "Bowl Nritya," duck by Kumari Taramati and Shantikumar was more organised than the "Spring" dance. Kumari Taramati, gifted with good voice, punctuated with care her rhythmic movement with gestures and song. Syt. Shantikumar appeared to be less happy. It is a pity that Kumari Taramati's song should have been wrongly placed. It was not fair to the audience and, certainly, not fair to her. For, the curtain went up abruptly before the audience could settle down after a brief interval. So that, most of the effect of soft-lighted stage and the song was lost on the incoming noisy audience. It may be hoped that this song would change its place on the programme for the show of "Nritya-Lila" the Fellowship School proposes to stage next week. The "Tandav-Nritya," group dance was, of course, in the technique of the Manipuri folk dancers. Cjt. Narendra Kumar who let the dance with his able handling of the "Mradanga," not only provided the right punctuation for the dance, but its right meaning as well. His gait, straight movements, left little scope for those devastating twists and curves which pass muster as "graceful" dancing. The orchestra, articulated by the "Jala-Taranga" would have remained unimpressive except for the violin which was, rightly, encored.

The "Man-Bhanga Nritya", a subject based on the Krishna romance depicted in the "Gita-Govinda" of the famous old Vaishnav poet Jayadeva, was, obviously, an ambitious project. It was ambitious for more than one reason. It was ambitious for the folk-dance technique. It was ambitious, particularly, for the amateur dancers. Naturally, it was reserved as the concluding feature. It was evident that great care was taken in arranging it. The extreme simplicity of presentment was, no doubt, a cautious advantage. But it would have been an asset, if it could have been supplemented and supported by discernible passage of one dramatic incident into another implied by the story. "Mana Bhanga" might perhaps improve on its second presentation when the players could render it with great confidence. The difficulties experienced by our educational institutions with more or less practically untrained amateur students were, apparently, not entirely removed for the Fellowship School. That is why the impression of the Festival, on the whole, is one of dances subordinated to colourful songs and costumes. The costumes, most of them, were free from the fashionable lumpy effect which invariably mars the beauty of free movements and figure. The costumes of the Gopis in "Man-Bhanga," of Kumari Taramati in "Bowl Nritya" and of Kumari Kalpalata in "Manjira Nritya" were noteworthy. The lighting was appropriate particularly in Kumari Taramati's song. Unfortunately, its effect was lost, as I said, by an abrupt curtain. The programme was an uncommon example of artistic design and printing.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Master Vasant will entertain. 11-0 a.m. A running commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament 1-0 p.m. Close down. 3-0 p.m. A running commentary of the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. 5-15 p.m. Interval. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral 7-45 p.m. A Sonata Recital. (Records) 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and other news 8-40 p.m. General and commercial news in Hindi. 9-0 p.m. Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. A Scottish Religious Service. Relayed from Old Parish and St. Paul's Church, Galashiels. 8-30 p.m. The Band of his Majesty's Royal Marines (Portsmouth Division). 9-00 p.m. A Modish Musicale, by David Kean. 9-30 p.m. A violin Recital by Melsa. 10-00 p.m. Weekly Newsletter. 10-15 p.m. A Recital of Songs by Roger Quilter, Mergan Thomas (Soprano) and Norman Netley (Baritone). 10-30 p.m. The Wireless Military Band. Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. 11-15 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"100 per cent Pure". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Son of Kong". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Footlight Parade." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
PATHE—"Kiss and Make-up". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day morning at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"The Bowery". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Nadira". Time as usual. To-day morning Special show at 10 a.m. Congress film.
GLOBE—"Ameerzadi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Daku Mansur". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan". Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anokhi Mohabat". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Piya Piyare". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Tarzan and His Mate." Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.

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RANDOM IMPRESSIONS OF QUADRANGULAR

Interesting Position Of Parsi Muslim Match

(By J. C. MAITRA).

As I said yesterday, the interest and enthusiasm of the Bombay Cricket-goers who are Quadrangular-minded to the core have not diminished a bit, despite the long interregnum of four years. The crowd that collected round the Azad Maidan gave the reminiscences of the old days when they gathered in their thousands and followed the ups and downs of the play in vociferous enthusiasm. Yesterday's play was frightfully dull for most part of the day. But that did not deter them from using their throats whether occasions demanded or not.

THE PRESS TENT.

The Press tent has, however, been driven away from its usual berth between the first two Gymkhanas and placed between the second and the third. The arrangement of the stands are better, but unlike the Gykmkhanas, on either side, the Press have no fans to reduce their discomfort. There is another complaint I should like to make, without being personal in any way. It happens that all the three seats near the official scorers have been allotted to Bori Bunder. Why this special favouritism to one paper? Isn't it because it is Anglo-Indian?

SPECIAL FAVOURITISM TO BORI BUNDER.

The difference is that Bori Bunder can always avail itself of all figures quickly, while others have to shout for them or do not get them at all. The score boards have been perched twenty feet high, but there is no material difference in their methods of reckoning. Consequently the Press are as handicapped as before in this respect. It devolves upon the authorities to allot seats according to the importance of the papers.

MUSLIM SKIPPER'S INITIAL MISTAKE.

Wazir Ali, the Muslim skipper, correctly named the spin of the coin and elected to bat on a perfect wicket But the initial mistake that he made was that instead of himself going in for opening the Muslim innings, he sent in Kadri along with Dilawar Hussein to face the attacks of Minoo Patel and Vajifdar. The result was disastrous. Although Kadri stayed at the wickets for 35 minutes, he was never comfortable. Ultimately, he snicked Patel into the safe hands of Meherhomji when his score was only 3 and the total 13.

Mustaq Ali filled the vacancy and enlivened the game for a little while, by assisting in a few short runs. Twenty was registered after 40 minutes' play. Soon after, Meherhomji held him behind the stumps (20-2-2). At this stage Palia relieved Patel at the Gymkhana end. The Calcutta trundler has so far conceded 7 runs only in seven overs, without being no-balled once. Mr. Birtwistle who was the umpire at his end, seemed to be special notice of his deliveries. Vajifdar was bowling as well as ever, and the batsmen treated him with great respect. When Havewalla took over from him at noon, Vajifdar's analysis showed 9 overs, 6 maidens, 4 runs and 1 wicket.

DILAWAR'S 11 IN 70 MINUTES.

Wazir Ali stepped into the breach created by Mushtaq Ali, and Vajifdar undertook the attack again, this time from the Gymkhana end, replacing Palia. His first ball dismissed Dilawar Hussein who had dug himself in for 70 minutes, Meherhomji bringing off his third catch of the day. The score then stood at 28. It was a disastrous start for the Muslims. Nazir Ali joined his brother and both combined to brighten things up. Nazir was narrowly missed by Meherhomji, Patel being the bowler to suffer. Then the fortunes of the Mahomedans seemed to turn the scale in their favour. The batsmen celebrated their escape by stealing runs at every opportunity. Vajifdar rang changes in bowling, bringing in Jamshedji and Palia without any appreciable difference. At lunch, the score stood at 55 after two hours' play, Nazir Ali 18 and Wazir Ali 8, still batting.

THE ALI BROTHERS' DELIGHTFUL BATTING.

The Ali Brothers played after lunch with an admirable determination to punish the Parsi bowling at every opportunity. The score mounted up quickly. While his score was 19, Wazir Ali gave a hot chance to Patel at third man, off Vajifdar which the former failed to hold. Thereafter Wazir Ali became a little subdued, but Nazir Ali went on scoring at a rapid pace, hitting all round the wicket, 50 runs were added to the score in 35 minutes and the first Century was hoisted after 153 minutes' play. The Parsi Captain called upon Patel, Havewalla, Jamshedji and Palia, to shoulder the burden of the attack time and again and he himself took a large hand in it. But the brothers treated them all with contempt. It was, however, surprising that the Parsi Captain did not utilize the services of Marshall even at this stage.

WAZIR ALI'S PATIENT 34.

This attractive partnership was dissolved when the score rose to 127 at 2-40 p.m. Wazir Ali being clean bowled by Havewalla. It produced 99 runs. Wazir Ali contributing 34. Faiz Ahmed came in and returned to the pavilion after adding one run to the score (128-5-1), Palia being the successful bowler to scatter his wickets. Baqua Jilani's appearance was welcomed by Nazir Ali, who had by this time outstripped his half-century mark by hitting all over the place. Jilani was satisfied with a helpful hand in partnership while Nazir Ali piled up the score. 150 was telegraphed to the board at 3-5 p.m. in which Nazir Ali claimed 80. At 164, Baqua Khan lost his wicket to Vajifdar, Patel bringing off an easy catch. The outgoing batsman's score was only 7 scored in 40 minutes.

NAZIR ALI'S CENTURY.

Baporia announced his entry by pulling Havewalla to square leg twice. When 170 was on the board, Marshall was invited to bowl for the first time. At 3-40 Nazir Ali registered his Century after 165 minutes' play which consisted of 8 fours, 1 five and 1 six, the Muslim score then stood at 180. At this stage an interesting situation arose. Baporia had a ball from Marshall which hit his leg and then the wicket. But the bails were not dislodged. So the Umpires declared against Marshall. Baporia, however, did not survive this life-long. Marshall had him caught by Meherhomji behind the stumps and cut short his merry career (186-7-12).

AN UNBROKEN PARTNERSHIP.

Sheikh Dina appeared on the scene and after two overs, tea time was announced, the score being 193. On resumption, Nazir Ali and Sheikh played stubbornly and the score went up slowly. At the end of the day, Nazir Ali and Sheikh remained unbeaten with 136 and 21 respectively, the total Mahomedan score being 244 for the loss of seven wickets. It is now almost certain that match will have to be decided on the result of the first innings. Therefore the Muslims will have to raise their total as far high as possible. Now the Parsis with a fairly strong batting side have a good chance of beating their opponents, if they do not succumb to the powerful bowling of the Mahomedans easily.

THE BOWLING ANALYSIS.

The following is the bowling analysis upto now:—

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Patel	21	8	35	1
Vajifdar	25	10	41	3
Palia	19	5	42	1
Havewalla	16	3	42	1
Jamshedji	8	1	41	0
Marshall	9	0	26	1

(Continued from column 7)

comfortably. Cavern with a smooth late run displaced Lady Brendan from the third berth.

Not Run:—On Time.

Winner trained by C. H. Northmore.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE REDCAR PLATE.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. J.A. Wadia's PICARO 8|5, Harding 1

Mr. Kelso's FAIRFORD 8-12, Marrable 2

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's STARFORD 8-9, Munroe 3

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's Talk 9-4, Obaid 4

Not run: Grecian 8-5 and Lord Wensleydale 8-5.

1st Tote paid Rs. 458 for win; Rs. 84, Rs. 51 and Rs. 22 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 229 for win; Rs. 42, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 11 for places.

THE RACE:—Young Bachelor made a quick get-away and led Picaro, Rhodopis, Honeysuckle and Raghubeer. After two furlongs Picaro was in front with Rhodopis, Fairford, Talk and Raghubeer next. The final run to the Judge's Box was closely contested, Picaro staying the challenges of Fairford and Starford.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP. (Division I.)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,400, third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Yussuff Taha's KARAM ALLAH 8-7, Obaid 1

Mr. P.B. Avasia's PASHA 8-5, Simmons 2

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s YAWIR AWAR 9-9, Dillon ... 3

Mr. Eve's Funny Face 8-7. Brace 4

All ran.

1st Tote paid Rs. 49 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 34 and Rs. 25 for places.

2nd Tote paid Rs. 24-8 for win; Rs. 10-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

THE RACE:—Yawir Awar was quickly in the lead with Argonaut, Happy King, Pasha in pursuit and Samra Layali last, at the half-way Dahes and Funny Face were prominent in the bunch. Below the distance Pasha collared Yawir Awar but Karam Allah coming up very fast, soon passed them all to win in last fashion. Dahes faded away to nothing a furlong from home.

Outsiders Day At Mahaluxmi

Calcutta Stipendiary Steward Holds Enquiry In Bombay

(BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT).

THE ATTENDANCE showed marked improvement at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, when a crowd of nine events was down for decision. Backers, who decided to follow Dillon found themselves on the wrong side at the end of the proceedings, for the leading Jockey won only one race. He was beaten on Faidan, Grey Beauty, Barkhat, Danger, Camille and Yawir Awar, all well fancied candidates.

The majority of the finishes failed to arouse enthusiasm because they were tame affairs and the number of outsiders cropping up added to the air of depression.

Davison and Obaid were the only jockeys to record winning doubles.

CARTOON'S GREAT PERFORMANCE.

Cartoon, who was under a cloud during the Poona Season, accomplished the best performance of his career in winning the November Plate. The son of Owen Roe trounced a smart field of sprinters in Class II, including Camille, Diamond Shower, Permarch, Lady Brendan, Ibrani and Cavern in the fast timing of 1 minute and 13-3|5secs. We have had excellent Indian-breds like Recall, Steel Blue, All's Well, Athol and Jovial in the past, but none of them could compare with cartoon as a sprinter. The performance of Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's colt proves that India can breed horses which would hold their own with thorough-breds if the industry was encouraged. Ibrani again had to be content with the position of runner-up, although he made a desperate bid for the spoils near home. Meekings, who is leaving for Madras, rode a well-judged race on the winner.

PICARO AT LAST.

After a long sojourn in the country Picaro won his first race Plate. The stable could not have when he captured the Redcar been sanguine about his chances for he paid Rs. 458 for win. Fairford kept the favourite Starford out of second place near home. Talk who came up with a late run to place fourth, should soon credit Buckly with a win.

KARAM ALLAH TROTS HOME.

When Karam Allah trotted home in the Cooperage Handicap (Division I), the wiseacres remarked that this was another blow to those who still believe in the innocence of the parties responsible for the defeat of Mr. Taha's horse on September 1 in Poona. Obaid was sitting tight on Karam Allah, who won without the semblance of effort from the hard-ridden Pasha and Yawir Awar. Long live Karam Allah!

WITCH MUSIC DESERVES PROMOTION.

The manner in which Witch Music won the Auckland Park Plate, would indicate that he is too good to be in Class IV. Pomagne stood at the barrier taking no part in the race. Poor Dillon was subjected to mild barracking on his return to the paddock, but he was in no way responsible for the antics of the daughter of Owen Roe, who seems to be sick of racing.

It was left to Reg Stokes to record the biggest surprise of the afternoon on Sa'ami in the Cooperage Handicap (Division II). Mr. Talib's Chestnut, who is an unreliable customer, took it into his head to gallop and managed to keep in front till the winning post was reached. The dividend of Rs. 600 delighted the few that backed this forlorn outsider.

Al Hazar, Taj Bahadur and Chara'a al Jamil annexed the three divisions of the Baghdad Plate in easy style.

Chantry's success in the Meerut Plate was a fluent one. This filly will win again.

CALCUTTA STRIPE IN BOMBAY

I understand that a very important enquiry into certain incidents that took place in the course of a race at Secunderabad last July, is being held here and Col. Pape, Stipendiary Steward of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club is in Bombay in this connection.

Sensational disclosures are anticipated as several jockeys, trainers and some owners are likely to be called upon for explanations during the course of investigation.

Incidentally the thorough methods adopted by the R.C.T.C. authorities have created a tremendous impression in local racing circles.

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE.—Div. I.)

Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. A. A. Ali bin Talib's AL HAZAR 8-8 Obaid 1

Mr. Jassim Mahomed's NO LIMIT 8-2, Stead 2

Mr. Hamid Jamoor's MUJBIL HATIM 7-10, Marrable .. 3

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee, Jnr.'s FAIDAN 8-2, Dillon 4

Time.—1min. 37-3|5secs.

Won by 3-1|2 lengths; 1-1|2 lengths and 3|4 length.

Favourite:—Faidan.

1st tote paid Rs. 71 for win, and Rs. 25; Rs. 20 and Rs. 37 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 35-8 for win, and Rs. 12-8; Rs. 10 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

The Race:—

Faidan was first away, followed by Adnan and Mujbil Hatim. Young Bucknell and Faidan entered the straight together, where No Limit and Al Hazar challenged going on to win in a canter from No Limit.

Not Run:—Zenobia and Hussun al Iraq.

Winner trained by Dr. S. K. Pillay.

2nd Race: 2-15 m.

THE MEERUT PLATE.

Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs 500; third, Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Raja Khaja Pershad's CHANTRY 9-7 Dillon 1

Mr. P. B. Avasia's BELLE OF YORK, 8-3 Simmons 2

Mr. Eve's CZARDAS 6-12 Rowley 3

H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's COLUMBIAN 8-0 Marrable 4

Time.—1min. 3-2|5secs.

Won by 1 length; 1|2 length and 3 lengths.

Favourite.—Chantry.

1st tote paid Rs. 16 for win, and Rs. 11; Rs. 13 and Rs. 14 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 3 for win, and Rs. 5-8; Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 7 for places.

The Race:—

Angel Face was last away. Chantry held the lead from Columbian and Cheer up. Chantry was never headed and won easily from Belle of York and Czardas.

Not Run.— Tetford.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE (Div. III)

Distance.—7 Furlongs.

Winner. Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October, 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Ahmed Mayuf's TAJ BAHADUR 7-10 Davison 1

Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's JAHAN ARA 8-8 Meekings 2

Mr. A. Higgins's FAUST 8-2 Raffaele 3

Mr. Abdul Hamid Mahomed Amin's MOSUL KING 8-9 Rowley 4

Time:—1min. 37-1|5secs.

Won by 1-1|2 length; 1|2 length and 2 lengths.

Favourite:—Grey Beauty.

1st tote paid Rs. 70 for win, and Rs. 24; Rs. 38 and Rs. 36 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 12; Rs. 19 and Rs. 18 for places.

Not Run.—Artighril and Faddak.

Winner trained by K. H. Irani.

The Race:—Faust was first away from Homer. Silver Fish and Grey Beauty. The Knut was in the rear. Faust and Grey Beauty came into the straight together, where Taj Bahadur challenged and going on won from Jahan Ara, who came with the late run to play second.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE BAGHDAD PLATE—(Div. II.)

Distance.—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties—Winners after 31st October. 1933, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Dattajirao S. Mane's SHARA'A AL JAMIL 7-10 Davison 1

Mr. Jassim Mahomed Esmail's DHUBOOH 8-8 Jabbar 2

Mr. Shantidas Askuran's AMRITSAR, 7-7 Raffaele . 3

Mr. Haji Rajub's IMPERIAL 7-13 Simmons 4

Time:—1min. 37-4|5secs.

Won by 3|4 length; 1|2 length and short head.

Favourite:—Barkhat.

1st tote paid Rs. 110 for win, and Rs. 37; Rs. 99 and Rs. 25 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 55 for win, and Rs. 18-8; Rs. 49-8 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

Not Run:—Riman.

Winner trained by T M Gocluldas.

The Race:—Tair al Zaman went to the front, followed by Almas, Imperial, Amritsar and Shara'a al Jamil. Round the turn, Shara'a al Jamil was second, to Tair al Zaman, Imperial close up. Shara'a al Jamil resisted a strong challenge from Dhubooh and Amritsar to win an exciting race.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE COOPERAGE HANDICAP. (Division II.)

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's SA'AMI 7-4 Stokes 1

Mr. Byramjee Rustomjee Jnr.'s DANGER 8-13 Dillon 2

Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's YA-NOOS 8-7 Selby 3

Mr. M. Dhalla's RIYAD II 8-13 Bowley 4

1st tote paid Rs. 600 for win, and Rs. 124; Rs. 22 and Rs. 66 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 300 for win, and Rs. 62; Rs. 11 and Rs. 33 for places.

The Race:—Money Order was quickly away, followed by Sa'ami Yanoos, Atiyat Allah, with Defender last. They came round the turn in this order, where Sa'ami took command and resisting a hot challenge from Danger, won by a head.

Not Run.—Al Ghazi.

Time:—1min. 22-1|5secs.

Won by head 3|4 length and 1-1|2 lengths.

Favourite.—Farhan Pasha.

Winner trained by Mahmood Talib.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE AUCKLAND PARK PLATE.

Distance—6 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Mr. Darbari Lal and Capt. Y. N. Lal's WITCH MUSIC 9-4 McCarthy 1

Mr. Kelso's MAGNITUDE 9-4 Marrable 2

Mr. S. B. Todiwalla's FORECAT 8-6 Raffaele 3

H. H. Maharaja of Idar's ASCALON 8-0 Stead 4

Time:—1min. 14-4|5secs.

Won by 1-1|2 length, 1 length and 1|2 length.

Favourite.—Forecat.

1st tote paid Rs. 243 for win, and Rs. 68; Rs. 120 and Rs. 18 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 121-8 for win and Rs. 34; Rs. 60 and Rs. 9 for places.

Not Run.—Madge Mee.

Winner trained by F. J. Reynolds.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE NOVEMBER PLATE.

Distance—6 Furlongs

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500, third, Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 7-11 Meekings 1

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's IBRANI 8-0 car. 8-2, Bowley 2

Mr. M. C. Patel's CAVERN 8-10 Evans 3

Mr. O. Randall's LADY BRENDAN 8-11, Little 4

Time.—1min. 13-3|5secs.

Won by 1 length; neck; 1 length.

Favourite.—Permarch.

1st tote paid Rs. 90 for win, and Rs. 30; Rs. 30 and Rs. 30 for places.

2nd tote paid Rs. 45 for win, and Rs. 15; Rs. 15 and Rs. 15 for places.

THE RACE:—Camille and Safety Match raced to the front closely followed by Cartoon, The Nun, Lady Brendan and Diamond Shower. Camille retired at the head of the straight, where Cartoon went ahead, Ibrani moving up alongside with a fast run on the rails. A good race home, between the pair saw Cartoon score

(Continued in column 4)

JEAN'S DREAM & JESMOND DENE CO-FAVOURITES

Quoted At 7 To 1 Against In Manchester Handicap Betting

LONDON, Nov. 23

The following is the final call-over on the Manchester November Handicap:—

7 to 1 against Jean's Dream and Jesmond Dene; 100 to 9 against Free Fair taken and offered; 100 to 8 against Irongrey offered 100 ot 7 taken; 100 to 7 against Gamesmaster ; 15 to 1 against Rover Chief taken and offered; 100 to 6 Pip Emma offered 18 to 1 taken; 18 to 1 against Achtenan; 20 to 1 against Spade taken and offered; 20 to 1 against Scarlet River offered, 20 to 1 taken; 25 to 1 against Thrapston and Money Box taken and offered; 25 to 1 against Lucky Patch offered; 30 to 1 against Artesian taken and offered; 33 to 1 against Solmint; 40 to 1 against Black Tulip, Negro and Canteener taken and offered; 40 to 1 against Brunswick and Solar Boy offered; 50 to 1 against Foxmasque taken and offered; 50 to 1 against St. Boswells offered; 60 to 1 taken; 50 to 1 against Lincrusta offered; 60 to 1 against Hands Off and Misanthrope; 66 to 1 against La Souriciere taken and offered; 100 to 1 against Sans Espor, Serenita, Gainslaw and Epejen offered.

INTER-VARSITY RUGBY

Oxford Team Chosen For Match At Twickenham

Special Cable)

LONDON, Nov. 23

The following will constitute the Oxford team for the Rugby match against Cambridge at Twickhenham on December 1:—

Grieve (Christchurch); Warr (Brasenose); Lorraine (Captain—Christchurch); Cranmer (Christchurch); Rees Jones (University); Jackson (Trinity); Guy (Wadham) McGrath (University); Nicholson (Wadham); Pienaar (Worcester); Bowers (Trinity); Wray (Wadham); Cooper (University); Bloxham (Oriel); James Queens).

"KAN" FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

Will Take Place During Christmas At Rohri

(From A Correspondent.)

ROHRI, (By Mail.)

The annual "Kan" Football Tournament will take place in Rohri during the Christmas Holidays as usual. Application together with the admission fee of Rs. 10 should reach Mr. D. A. Gandhi, Rohri Municipality, Rohri, Sind, on or before the 10th December 1934 at the latest.

The following prizes will be awarded:—

Beside the Challenge Cup for the winners worth Rs. 700 .

(a) A permanent cup of the winners worth about Rs. 100; (b) Silver medals for the eleven winners; (c) a permanent cup for the runners-up worth about Rs. 30; (d) silver medals for the eleven runners-up; and (e) a gold medal for the best player.

2. Copies of rules and regulations can be had on application.

CONSTANTINE INJURED

SECUNDERABAD, November 24.

Constantine, the West Indies Cricketer, who played for the Maharajkumar of Alirajpur's team in the Moin-ud-dowla tournament just concluded, injured his hand in one of the matches.

Constantine has won a prize in the Army Cup Sweepstake Draw held in aid of the Poppy Day Fund in Secunderabad.—United Press.

American Polo-Players In Jodhpur

JODHPUR, Nov. 23.

American Polo players, Winston Guest and Phipps arrived yesterday by the Imperial Airways "Atlanta." They played practice games to-day with His Highness the Maharajah of Jaipur, Rao Rajah Hanutsingh, Rao Rajah Abheysingh, Maharaj Kumar Prihsingh of Baria and other Jodhpur players.

Other practice games are to be played before they leave for Calcutta to take part in tournaments there.—A. P.

BHAMBORA RURAL WELFARE CENTRE

Mr. Dravid To See Mahatma About His Plans

AMRAOTI, Nov. 23

It is reliably understood that Mr Natesh Appaji Dravid Senior Member of the Servants of India Society, C. P. Branch who is conducting a centre of rural welfare at Bhambora in the Amraoti district will see Mahatma Gandhi in connection with his plans of the Village Industries Association.

A few days back Mr. Dravid had intimated Mahatma Gandhi about his work and lines on which he had been proceeding for the last eight months. In the course of the same letter Mr. Dravid had also expressed his desire that if Mahatma Gandhi would find time, he (Mr. Dravid would be glad to discuss personally the plans which he had in mind for the rural welfare work to which he had now entirely devoted himself and also would like to discuss with Gandhiji the plans which Mahatma Gandhi might be preparing for his Village Industries Association.

In reply to this letter Mahatma Gandhi it is learnt has given invitation to Mr. Dravid that he should come anytime and would be received with pleasure.

Mahatma Gandhi also expressed great satisfaction at the work of Mr. Dravid done at Bhambora. It is likely that Mr. Dravid would see Gandhiji in the course of next week.—United Press.

Grievances Of Bihar Land Holders

PATNA, Nov. 24.

The Bihar Landholders' Association at a meeting under the presidentship of the Maharajadhiraj of Dharbanga, resolved to wait in deputation on His Excellency the Governor with a view to inviting his attention to the grievances of landlords in the constitution of the proposed second chamber in the Province.

The Association also decided to arrange a deputation to wait on His Excellency the Viceroy in that connection.—A. P.

"Red Army" Canard

No Agreement Of Any Kind Exists, Says High French Authority

PARIS, Nov. 23.

"Absolutely no Franco-Soviet alliance or military agreement exists," a high French authority informed Reuter with reference to M. Archimbaud's statement in the Chamber.

The French Government never accepted the Soviet's tentative suggestions for a military alliance, to which many Deputies opined that M. Archimbaud referred when he spoke of the Soviet "offer."

He further stated that France was continuing to explore with Soviet the avenues of approach to an Eastern Pact including Poland and Germany.

BERLIN PROTESTS

BERLIN, Nov. 23.

The Wilhelmstrasse circles ridicule M. Archimbauds astronomical figures on German rearmament and very strongly protest against doubt being cast about Germany's peaceful policy.—Reuter.

GENEVA'S REACTION TO STATEMENT

GENEVA, Nov. 23.

The majority have informed their opinion here as regards M. Archimbaud's statement of the political manoeuvre as one designed to commit M. Laval to the pro-Russian policy favoured by M. Herriot and M. Barthou.

M. Laval has hitherto shown a tendency to follow a more independent line, and has not excluded the possibility of a better understanding with Germany.—Reuter.

SOVIET DOUBTFUL

(Special Cable)

MOSCOW, Nov. 24.

Doubt exists in semi-official circles as to whether the offer of the military aid was ever made to France.

Kadri and Dilawar Hussein, the opening Muslim pair going out to bat.

Vajifdar and Wazir Ali, skippers of rival teams.

NO PRACTICAL VALUE

Lancashire Protests Against Australian Government Tariffs

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The Lancashire cotton industry declare that the Australian Governments proposals to meet Lancashires protest against increased tariffs on certain classes of cotton goods are of no practical value to Lancashire.

They urge that pending negotiations for a satisfactory settlement a temporary agreement should be made to admit United Kingdom yarns and cloths which are affected by the new duties at the old rates of duty for six months up to the maximum quantity fixed with due regard to the average imports in recent years.—Reuter's Special.

NAZIR ALI'S SPLENDID STAND

(Continued from page 1.)

lowing it up with a single, which brought on 40 on the board after 95 minutes, play. Wazir Ali facing. Patel sneaked the ball to the slips and gave a difficult chance to the Parsi Captain which was not accepted. Patel was "no-balled" when Wazir turned the delivery to the leg.

The batsmen took advantage of every opportunity to steal a run and some smart work was seen when the brothers brought the score to 50 amidst applause from the crowd.

A bit of sparkling cricket and the brothers once again resumed their tactics of taking it easy.

Jamshedji Takes Leather.

Ten minutes before the lunch interval "Jamsu" the Parsi slow bowler was brought on in place of Patel at the Gymkhana end and sent down a maiden over to Nazir Ali. Palia bowling from the Bori Bunder end gave two runs in his over.

Havewalla took charge of the leather at the Bori Bunder end and sent down a maiden to Nazir Ali when the teams adjourned for lunch. Nazir Ali's score was 18 and Wazir Ali, 8 with the total at 55.

Play After Lunch

Play was resumed after lunch at 1-45 p.m. Patel opened the attack from the Gymkhana end to Wazir, who drove his first ball to the off boundary for 4, and his third delivery for a single bringing 60 on the Board.

Vajifdar then took charge of the leather from Havewalla and opened from the Bori Bunder end. Wazir again square cut his first ball for 4 and earned an applause. The scoring was now at a faster pace. Seventy was signalled on the Board when play had been in progress for nine minutes after lunch.

Wazir was dropped by Patel fielding at slips when his score stood at 19. Nazir steered Patel through the slips for 4 in his next over.

Wazir cut Patel's last delivery into the hands of the fielder at cover and attempted to score a run. The fielder returned the ball to the bowler's end but the latter missed it and the ball went past the ropes giving 5 runs, which helped the score to mount to 80.

Jamshedji was once again brought to relieve Patel at the Gymkhana end. Wazir Ali who had sent the first ball of Patel and Vazifdar for 4, followed by sending "Jamsu's" first ball for 4 and ninety was signalled on the Board.

First Century Hoisted

Palia relieved Vajifdar at the Bori Bunder end, his first delivery was sent to the ropes by Nazir Ali for 4, and the second for three. Amidst cheers Nazir drove Palia to the on for a single and hoisted the first century for his side. Half an hour's play after lunch produced 45 runs.

Nazir Reaches 50

The Ali brothers now appeared to be well set and treated the bowlers with scant respect. Runs were coming in at a brisk space and 110 was signalled soon after, Nazir Ali reaching his individual 50, after being at the crease for 90 minutes.

Wazir Ali repeatedly stepped out and punished "Jamsu", who was proving expensive at this stage for his side, for 4 twos and a single. Nazir sent Jamsedji to the ropes for 4 and 120 was signalled. The next ball was also put away through the slips for four.

Wazir Ali Bowled

Palia sent down a maiden from the Bori Bunder end and Havewalla was brought on in place of "Jamsu" at the Gymkhana end. Nazir scored a single off his first delivery. Wazir facing him played back and was bowled. The Ali brothers partnership produced 99 runs when the fourth wicket fell at 127. (4-127). Wazir Ali played a real captain's innings for his 34. When a collapse seemed inevitable after the loss of 3 valuable wickets for the paltry score of 28, Wazir stepped into the crease and along with his brother pulled the game round.

Faiz Ahmed then joined Nazir Ali, and survived a confident appeal for l.b.w. when he faced the first ball of Havewalla. Changing over to the Gymkhana end Ahmed was clean bowled by Palia (128-5-1).

Baqa Jilani now joined Nazir Ali.

First Sixer

Jilani opened his account with a single off Palia, and the rate of scoring now slowed down, runs mostly coming in singles from Nazir's bat. 140 was on the board when Nazir drove Havewalla for 4, and sent the next ball for a straight six, the first of the match.

The Parsi captain relieved Palia from the Bori Bunder end when the score stood at 150 and Nazir cut his fourth ball for 2. Nazir dangerously skied a ball from Havewalla but the chance was not accepted. Jilani was satisfied with merely keeping his end up while Nazir was doing all the scoring. Eventually Jilani was out to a brilliant catch by Patel, who was fielding at off-on, off Vajifdar 164-6-7.

The next man in was Baporia, who turned Havewalla's fourth ball to leg for 4, and Naizir followed him up with another 4 off Vazifdar, bringing the score to 170.

Marshall took over from his Captain for the first time from the Bori Bunder end and Nazir scored two off his second ball bringing his individual score to 100. Nazir was hastily cheered by the crowd. His century included 8 fours, 1 five and a six.

Patel's Success.

Patel had another spell from the Gymkhana end, when 180 was signalled. Baporia was then out, being caught behind the wickets by Meherhomji off Marshall Baporia hit 2 fours in his score of 12.

Sheikh now partnered Nazir Ali. Nazir tried to wipe Patel to the leg boundary thrice in succession but missed each time. Havewalla was again brought on from the Gymkhana end and only bowled an over when the teams adjourned for tea.

PLAY AFTER TEA.

When play was resumed after the tea-interval, Nazir Ali opened his account with a single, off Havewalla, who was in charge of the leather from the Gymkhana-end. Marshal was kept on at the Police Court end, and gliding him for 3 Nazir Ali hoisted up the second century of the innings.

DOUBLE CHANGE IN ATTACK.

Then a double change was made in the attack. The Parsi fast trundler had another spell from the Gymkhana end, relieving Havewalla, and sent down a maiden to Sheikh, while Vajifdar came on at the other end. Nazir Ali very nearly threw away his wicket when he attempted a hefty hit off the Parsi skipper. He completely missed the ball, which just missed shattering his wicket by inches.

Two hundred and ten score was signalled on the board when Nazir Ali square-cut Vajifdar to the ropes and again repeated the stroke off the same bowler in his next over.

RAPID SCORING.

Another double change was made to break up the Nazir Ali-Sheikh partnership. The veteran "Jamsu" coming in place of Patel and Marshal replacing Vajifdar. The change produced no check on the rate of scoring, for Nazir at once opened out his shoulders and treated "Jamsu" with little respect hitting out at every delivery. Sheikh too seemed to like the change and the score began to go up at a rapid pace. The crowd began to show their delight for bright cricket by cheering the batsmen for every stroke.

"Jamsu" who was proving expensive was immediately taken off and was replaced by the left-hander Havewalla, who was keeping a good length. He bowled only one over when play was stopped for the day, both Nazir Ali and Sheikh being unbeaten with 136 and 21 respectively.

Nazir Ali played an inspiring game for his 136 not-out. Joining his brother at a critical stage, when three good wickets had fallen for only 28 runs, he helped to pull the game round. Before the lunch interval he was very cautious, and gathered his runs mostly by singles and two's, but brightened up towards the evening.

Following are the scores at the close of play:—

MUSLIMS—1ST INNINGS.

Dilawar Hussain c Meherhomji, b Vajifdar	11
S.M. Kadri c Meherhomji, b Patel	3
Mustaque Ali c Meherhomji, b Vajifdar	2
Wazir Ali (Capt.) b Havewalla	34
Faiz Ahmed b Palia	1
B. Jilani c Patel, b Vajifdar	7
A. Baporia c Meherhomji, b Marshal	12
Nazir Ali (batting)	136
M.E. Sheikh (batting)	21
Extras	17
Total (for 7 wickets)	244

FALL OF WICKETS:—1|13, 2|20, 3|28, 4|127, 5|128, 6|164, 7|186.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M. Patel	21	8	25	1
Vajifdar	25	10	41	3
Palia	19	5	42	1
Havewalla	16	3	42	1
R. Jamshedji	8	1	41	0
Marshal	9	0	26	1

MATSUDAIRA TO MEET DAVIS

Interview May Put Period To Long-Drawn Naval Talks

LONDON, Nov. 23.

The most interesting development in the naval talks is the meeting of Mr. Norman Davis and Mr. Matsudaira which is fixed on the latter's initiative at the Japan Embassy on Monday.

This will be the first tete-a-tete of the principal American and Japanese delegates, which promises to end the period of marking time.

From the beginning, Mr. Norman Davis stated that he had come to learn why Japan thought the equality of security, which was the fundamental of the Washington treaty, had been upset.

Americans are convinced that if Japan merely wanted to get rid of the Treaty she would never have come to London or entered into any talks. They are optimistic that now Japan will change her "uncompromising" attitude.

The optimism may be justified, for Admiral Yamomoto told Reuter that he had "certain ideas" to reconcile the divergencies of the negotiations.

The Americans talk of Britain and United States presenting a stiff front to the Japanese, which seems a too virile interpretation of the British desire, should the ratios be abandoned, to salvage parts of the Washington Treaty.

The Foreign Office denies the Tokyo report that Sir John Simon submitted to Mr. Matsudaira proposals for a multilateral non-aggression pact.—Reuter's

BRITAIN TO STAND ON DIGNITY

LONDON, Nov. 23.

"Never as an individual will I sanction the British Navy being used for an armed blockade of any country in the world until I know what the United States are going to do" declared Mr. Baldwin in a speech at Glasgow.—Reuter.

FORMER PARTNER OF TATAS DEAD

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.

The death has occurred of Mr. Phirozshaw Dorabji Saklatvala at the age of 59 from heart disease.

He was the former partner of Tatas, from which firm he retired in 1931.

A Press Note issued by the Director-General of Medical and Sanitation Departments, Hyderabad (Dn.), states that during the week ended November 17, there were two cases and two deaths from cerebro-spinal fever in the Isolation Hospital.

MR. MATSUDAIRA.

HOSMANI THANKS SUPPORTERS

Success For Congress And Its Principles

Sjt. S.K. Hosmani wires from Belgaum, under date Nov. 24:—

Most cordially I thank all the voters and supporters of my candidature in the Southern Division and the Nationalist Press in the Presidency that secured tremendous help to the Congress by supporting me in the Assembly elections in spite of heavy odds. My special thanks are due to the Maharashtra Districts of Colaba and Ratnagiri, which successfully combatted the anti-Congress propaganda and upheld the prestige of the Congress.

As it is not possible to convey my thanks personally to every one, I take this opportunity of thanking all through the Press. I shall try my utmost to justify the confidence and trust so generously and spontaneously placed in me by the voters and serve all including those who voted against me. I need not mention here that this magnificent success is the success of that great institution the Congress and its principles.

"DECLARE THEM INVALID"

Alleged Serious Irregularitits In Hyderabad (Dn.) Elections

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Nov. 24.

The voters of the various Wards in Hyderabad City propose to institute suits for declaring the elections invalid owing to serious irregularities, including the alleged partiality and incompetence of the municipal staff at the polling booths.

Mr. P. V. Joshi, a leading member of the Bar, has been engaged to appear for the voters in the legal proceedings.—United Press.

EGYPTOLOGIST DEAD

LONDON, Nov. 24.

The death is announced of the Egyptologist, Sir Wallis Budge.—Reuter.

TRYING TO EXCITE TRIBAL-CLANS

Faqir Of Alingar's Activities

PESHAWAR, Nov. 23.

Reports are coming in of an attempt at fresh exploits by the Faqir of Alingar who since he failed to obstruct the passage of the Chitral Relief Column and came into clash with the Nawab of Dir, has been trying to excite various tribal clans, firstly against the Government, and secondly, against the Nawab of Dir, against whom he has a deep grudge.

The Faqir's recent escapades were directed to patch up the dispute over Dagi village in Baoukarra valley, between the Khans of Pashat and Khar. His whole object in doing this was to enlist the sympathy of the tribesmen against the Nawab of Dir, whose territory in Jandol was the Faqir's objective this time. He also failed to make any impression on the Maliks of Khanori and Bar Total, with whom he had been flirting with the same object.

All efforts having failed, the Faqir was reported to have invited some Utmankhel and Mohmands to attend a meeting where he would preach his diatribes against an intention which he attributes to the Government of India, of strengthening their hold on Gandas. No news has been received of the success of Faqir's efforts in this direction.—A.P.

WEDDING GIFTS POUR IN FOR ROYAL WEDDING

Empire Navy Presents Duke Of Kent With Antique Tea Service

LONDON, Nov. 23

The Diplomatic Corps to the St. James has presented a wedding gift consisting of three silver soup tureens to the Duke of Kent and Princess Marina, who with the latter's parents attended a reception at the Brazilian Embassy. Fifty-four nations were represented. The Duke of Kent's wedding gift from the Navy of the Empire exhibited at the Admiralty consists of a rare antique silver tea service fitted into an oak-chest inscribed with the names of the Royal Navy and the Dominion and Indian navies.—Reuter.

When all other medicines fail to give you desired effects

THEN

GIVE "DYNAMIREN" A FAIR TRIAL.

Its cost is within easy reach of all. Its doses are **Smaller**

STOCKISTS. SEXOLINE CREME RS. 1/8. BIRTH CONTROL PRODUCTS RS. 1/4 & 1/8

OPEN FOR AGENCIES IN UN-REPRESENTED AREA.

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—

Marshall & Co., Chemists, Hornby Road.
Thompson Taylor & Co. Ltd.
Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Wood & Co., Chemists, Byculla.
Phillips & Co., Waterloo Mansions.
Spencer & Co., Pydhonie.
Popular Pharmacy. All Branches.
Akbarally Ebrahimjee, Fort,
and many wholesale Chemists of Princess Street.

SOLE AGENTS:—

Shamji Hemraj Ltd., Hubli for Karnatak and Southern Marhatta.
Indian Chemical Syndicate, P. O. Box 21, Madras.
For Madras Presidency.
D. J. Parikh and Co., Secunderabad, Dn.
For Nizam's Dominions.
Dinshaw F. (N) Vazifdar, Well Street, Akyab, for Burma.

DYNAMIREN (Berlin) Mussooree Pills.

EDUCATION OF MINOR THAKORE SAHEB

Wadhwan Citizens Against Sending Him To England

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CITY Nov. 23.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Wadhwan city was held last night under the auspices of the Yuvak Sangh to discuss the question of education of the present minor Thakore Saheb, Shriyut Manilal Kothari presiding. The whole chowk was crowded and great enthusiasm prevailed.

Shriyut Kothari in the course of his long speech dealing with the various aspects of the problem, first congratulated the Yuvak Sangh and the citizens of Wadhwan for holding such a big meeting to express their considered opinion on the subject of the education of the minor Thakore Saheb which was really a matter of as much concern and importance to them as to his own guardians and other well-wishers.

Unfortunately for the millions of people the system of personal rule still prevailed in most of the states and it was therefore both the duty and right of the people to make their voice heard and felt in the matter of education and general upbringing of Raj Kumars who by accident of birth were in course of time destined to be their rulers with almost absolute powers.

Education In Chief's Colleges.

Referring to the Chiefs' Colleges in the various parts of India, he said that they did not show any record of substantial work in the making of able, earnest and honest rulers of their students. The education given in these institutions was of the most ordinary character and as there were no University Examinations the Kumars generally showed very little spirit of competition and progress. Mostly they learnt their games and something of the code of conventions and manners of the high society during their long course of study. Nothing of the art of administration of state affairs was taught nor were high ideals of service of people placed in front of them. The Kumars were seldom made to feel that soon they would be called upon to discharge their sacred duties and responsibilities towards their people.

Continuing Syt. Kothari pointed out that there was a volume of public opinion against the quality and quantum of education imparted to Rajkumars in these Colleges and that it was high time that the whole system was completely overhauled and the present expenditure also reduced. A new system should be evolved which should comprise cultural education, fair knowledge of Literature and Law and a proper grounding in the rudiments of constitutional Government so that Rajkumars may grow to act as public servants and not as autocrats.

Tragic System

Syt. Kothari then cited Syt. P. L. Chudgar's apt remarks in his well-known book on Indian Princes under British Protection "this tragic system of education demoralises the Princes and alienates them from their own "people." He also cited some remarks from a speech of Lord Curzon delivered over twenty-five years ago saying "we desire to raise up a vigorous and intelligent race of young men who will be in touch with modern progress but not out of touch with old traditions, who will be liberally educated in sympathy with their own families and people, who will be manly, not effiminate, strong-minded but not strong-willed, acknowledging a duty to others instead of a law unto themselves, and will be fit to do something in the world instead of settling down into fops or spend-thrifts or drones".

Education in Public School

With regard to the education of the minor Thakore Saheb, Syt. Kothari said that he was strongly of opinion that both the minor Thakore Saheb and his younger brother should be educated for sometime, in the public school along with the boys of the classes and masses, and a competent Indian tutor may be appointed to stay with them and give them cultural education other necessary training, but under no circumstances should the young Thakore Saheb of twelve years and his young brother be taken to England for education for the present.

In England the Thakore Saheb would gain nothing substantial. On the contrary the apprehension was that he would imbibe false habits and ideas and by long isolation would lose all touch with the people. Pointing out other difficulties and disadvantages. Their stay and education in England for a period of six or seven years would involve a very heavy expenditure which in the present period of economic stress Wadhwan State could ill-afford. Famine conditions prevailed in the most parts of Wadhwan State and the agriculturists would soon require to be given adequate relief by way of remissions and suspensions. It should also be remembered that after the assignment of something like nine villages by the late Thakore Saheb to his four brothers and two sons, what remained of Wadhwan State was a petty group of about twenty-five villages with a corresponding loss of revenue to the State.

In conclusion Syt. Kothari exhorted the meeting to urge the Government to make necessary arrangements for the education of the minor Thakore Saheb and his brother in India and not to take them to England for the present.

Must Be In India

Speeches were made by Sts. Mohanlal Pitamber Sanghvi and Shivanandji in which the futility of the present system of education in the Chiefs' Colleges was shown and stress was laid on the imperative need of making satisfactory arrangements in India for the education of the minor Thakore Saheb and his brother. They also pointed out that the general public feeing was against their being sent to England at present. After the speeches a resolution was unanimously passed emphasising the need of sound and cultural education being given to the minor Thakore Saheb in India such as would enable him to serve the State with a due sense of duty. The resolution also urged the Government that if it was their intention or scheme to send him to England for education from now, it would not prove beneficial both to him and the State and that the matter should therefore be reconsidered, regard being had to the public feelings and opinion.

NOVEL WAY OF BEGGING

Lahore Mendicant Resorts To Painful Self-Torture To Earn Money

LAHORE, November 24.

Crowds followed a bairagi (mendicant) in the Lahore bazar the other day when he was putting into effect a novel though painful plan to earn a few coppers.

Apparently having been passing through a lean time, the bairagi had his mouth tightly shut and his nostrils stuffed with cork to keep off air. Blood was trickling down his forehead from sharp self-inflicted incisions on his head. His face was swollen and his condition was—exactly what he intended it to be to excite sympathy from the most hard-hearted.

He would go from shop to shop and ask for a copper. If this came readily he would pass on to the next shop, but if the shopkeeper at all appeared (to him) to be not sufficiently impressed with the degree of his self-torture to put his hand in his till, the mendicant would swing the sharp double edged knife which he was carrying attached to a piece of string and more incisions would be made in his head and more blood came out. Shopkeepers generally got rid of him by throwing him a quick copper, but although the mendicant was soon able to collect quite a good number of coins, there was at least one shop where he bled and suffocated in vain.—A.P.

INDO-BURMAN TRADE RELATIONS

Sir L. Kershaw's Mission To New Delhi

RANGOON, Nov. 23.

Prior to the publication of the Joint Select Committee's report, it is understood that multilateral discussions between Sir Louis Kershaw, Deputy Under-Secretary of State for India, and representatives of different Chambers of Commerce and a few delegates to the Joint Select Committee, including Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji, were held on the question of a trade agreement between India and separated Burma.

In the course of discussion it is believed that among other points the representatives of the Burmese and Chinese Chambrs of Commerce urged free trade relations between the two countries. The former held that by doing so Burma would be able to continue her friendly relations with India, while the latter felt that it was necessary for preserving Burma from injurious economic and financial results. Mr. Tyabji also pressed for the continuance of the existing trade relations.

Though the strictest secrecy is preserved, it is anticipated that Sir Louis Kershaw, who is nearing the end of his labours with the Local Government in this connection, will put before the Commerce Department of the Government of India all materials which have been collected, with his views on them, when he proceeds to New Delhi next month to confer with the Commerce Member on this crucial problem.—A. P.

MANUAL LABOUR FOR FRANCHISE

Congress Secretary's Circular To P. C. Cs.

PATNA, Nov. 23.

The General Secretary of A.I. C.C. has issued a circular to all Provincial Congress Committees inviting their suggestion regarding 'manual labour' as an alternative for 'spinning' before December 5 when the Congress Working Committee meets at Patna to consider this item along with others.

The circular concludes, "If it is not possible to send us your opinion so soon, you will please send it early enough for us to make necessary selection and issue instructions in that behalf by January 1 next."—United Press.

GOVT. ACTION DISAPPROVED

Nagpur Municipality Congratulates Jubbulpore President

NAGPUR, Nov. 24.

By 33 votes to 10 the Nagpur Municipal Committee passed a resolution this morning disapproving the removal of Pandit D. P. Mishra, President of the Jubbulpore Municipality and appointing an official in his place and expressing the view that the action taken by the Government was in contravention of the principle of non-interference into the internal administration of the local authorities and that the dispute should be left to the decision of a Civil Court.

The resolution further congratulated Pandit Mishra for his courageous defence of the Municipality's independence.

The debate on the resolution which was tabled by Mr. Nayadu and seconded by Mr. Parakh, ex-President of the Nagpur Municipality was animated.

Miss Cama (nominated) opposed the resolution as she contended that Pandit Mishra flouted the decision of the majority in the matter of appointment of Mr. Sharma as Secretary.—United Press.

HARIJAN'S DEATH MYSTERY

Possessed By "Djinn" After Visit To Grave?

SHEIKHUPURA, Nov. 23.

What are looked upon locally as super-natural circumstances surround the death of a Harijan youth of this place, after a visit to a grave-yard.

The young man, it is said, visited a graveyard a day before his death when he was quite hale and hearty. It is said he picked up a white piece of rag from the ground in order to clean his soiled hands. Presently, however, he noticed swelling and inflammation in the area to which he had applied the linen. The swelling by and by travelled to the arms. Running off as top speed the man ran home and lay down in bed. He soon became delirious and began to talk at random and mutter strange things. He said that he was a Brahmin and that nobody should therefore touch him. He also added that he belonged to the fraternity of the "djinns" and he would join it and they should not interfere.

These statements of the man frightened and mystified his parents who sent for a man professing to know witchcraft. The sorcerer tried to exorcise the devil by swashing the man right and left but to no purpose. The "djinn" was too refractory and would not leave his chosen abode. The man died within 24 hours without developing any other complications.—A.P.

PATRIOTIC DELHI CITIZENS

Kifayatullah Congratulates Asaf Ali's Supporters

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

Mr. Asaf Ali, who has been elected to the Legislative Assembly from the Delhi constituency, has received the following letter from Mufti Mohammad Kifayatullah, President, Jamiat-ul-Ullema Hind, Delhi:—

"I do not desire to congratulate you personally on the happy news of your glorious victory; for you have achieved what you deserved. But I do offer congratulations to your sincere supporters and friends whose efforts in the cause of justice and fairplay have succeeded in vanquishing the forces of falsehood which had taken the field against you to usurp your right.

"I also offer my sincere congratulations to the inhabitants of Delhi on the practical demonstration of their sense of justice and their patriotic duty by the country.

"I trust in representing the population of the Delhi Province you will be equitable and represent all truly. May God be with you and help you in your task".—United Press.

CHORUS GIRL'S DICTUM

Reforms Must Be Worked Though Unsatisfactory!

PATNA, Nov. 23.

Asked to express an opinion on the Joint Select Committee Report, Maharajadhiraja Sir Kameshwar Singh of Darbhanga, Round Table Conference Delegate and leader of landholders, has sent the following message to the Associated Press:—

"Though unsatisfactory, reforms should be worked."

The Maharaja will express his detailed opinion later.—A.P.

BIG FALL IN COAL OUTPUT

Administrative Report Says Depression Still Continues

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Nov. 24.

In their review on the administration report of the Mines Department, Government observe that the cloud of depression on the coal trade has not shifted, and the total output in 1342 Fasli, records a fall of 21,222 tons against an output of 7,47,387 tons last year.

The amount of royalty received by the Government was Rs. 1,11,204 as against Rs. 1,05,131 in the previous year. No new collieries were opened. There was an increase in Shahbad stone the output being 33,50,123 sq. ft. as against 31,35,957 sq. ft. in the previous year. The output of cement decreased from 1,31,108 tons to 1,12,259 tons.

The negotiations between Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and the Singareni Collieries Co. were nearing completion and from next year the Kanala, Asifabad and South Gadavery Collieries will be under the controu of the Singareni Collieries C.—United Press.

BHAJAN LEADER ARRESTED

Hyderabad Citizens Protest Against Police Action

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Nov. 24.

The "Nizam Vijaya", a local Maharatti Weekly, publishes a report that some days beak when the Hindus of Udgir, in Raichur District, were conducting a Bhajan Kirtan, the local police arrived on the scene and asked Rajaram Maharaj, who was conducting the Kirtan, to accompany them to the Police Station.

On his refusal to comply with teh directions, he is alleged to have been dragged away.

Representations ave been made by the public to the Hon'ble tme Police Member and the Director-General of District Police of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government pointing out that the Notification requiring the previous permission of the authorities for a meeting does not apply to a religious meeting and that the action of the Police at Udgir was not justifiable.—United Press.

HYDERABAD BANS H. M. V. RECORDS

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) November 24.

The Hyderabad Government have prohibited from entry into the State records numbered H. I. 14, 15 and 16, produced by "His Master Voice" Gramophone Com., and have directed their confiscation wherever found.

The records are said to contain songs by Mr. Khadilkar, a reputed composer describing the death of Shambaji, son of Shivaji, at the hands of the Emperor Aurangzeb.—United Press.

(This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.)

The SHEVADE'S CAMERA WORKS, Ltd.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 6,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL Rs. 2,50,000

Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- each.

Out of this, 5,000 Shares are to be credited as fully paid up in the names of the Vendors in consideration for the purchase of their factory, stock-in-trade, book-debts etc. including good-will and the remaining shares are offered for public subscription.

SHARES PAYABLE AS UNDER:—

Rs. 2-8 per share on application.
Rs. 2-8 on allotment.

The balance per share will be collected in such calls as the Board of Directors may determine, but no such call will be made for more than Rs. 2-8 at a time and not at an interval of less than three months between such calls.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—

1. SHRIMANT M.B. PATWARDHAN, Chief of Miraj Junior, Budhagaon, Miraj Junior.
2. H. V. JOGLEKAR, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Bombay.
3. G. K. GODBOLE, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Sangli.
4. G. K. KULKARNI, Esqr., B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Kolhapur,
5. L. J. SARAF, Esqr., Saraf, Belgaum.
6. S. K. SHAHADE, Esqr., Cloth Merchant, (Pro., Athavale, Shahade & Co.,) Girgaum, Bombay.
7. D. B. SHEVADE, Esqr., (Ex-Officio) manufacturer, Belgaum.

BANKERS.

THE BUDHAGAON BANK LIMITED, BUDHAGAON.
THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANK, LIMITED, FORT, BOMBAY.

LEGAL ADVISERS.

Messrs. VAIDYA & JOGLEKAR, Solicitors,
36, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. KULKARNI & KHANOLKAR,
Readymoney Mansion, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS.

Messrs. SHEVADE SONS & COMPANY, Budhagaon.

REGISTERED OFFICE.

17, Nanji Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

FACTORY and BUSINESS OFFICE.

BUDHAGAON, (S.M.C.)

The preliminary expenses shall not exceed Rs. 2,500, apart from the commission on selling shares and the underwriters' commission.

Brokerage at the rate of 1 per cent. on the value of Shares allotted will be paid to recognised Brokers in respect of all applications forwarded by them and accepted by the Company.

It is provided in the Articles of Association that a commission not exceeding 5 per cent. will be paid to any person in consideration of procuring or agreeing to procure subscription for any share of the Company.

The articles of Association of the Company provide that every Share holder present in person shall have one vote on a show of hands and on a poll every person present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every ten Shares held by him.

The Directors are to proceed to allotment on a minimum subscription of 1,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each.

The number of Directors shall not be less than five and not more than ten inclusive of ex-officio Directors. The qualification of every Director shall be the holding in his own name shares worth Rs. 1,000. Each of the Directors is to receive from the Company by way of remuneration a sum of Rs. 20 for each meeting attended by him (the Chairman getting Rs. 25) and in addition to this travelling expenses incidental to the attending of the meeting of the Company.

No promotion fee will be paid to the promoters in consideration of promoting the business.

Application for Shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and should be submitted at the registered office or at the Business Office of the Company along with the application monies either in cash or by a cheque or with a receipt of the Company's Bankers, showing payment of such amount. Where no allotment is made the deposit will be refunded in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for the balance will be applied towards the allotment money due on shares allotted and the surplus money will be refunded.

The Company has been formed for the purposes generally set out in the Memorandum of Association and particularly for the purposes of manufacturing Photographic articles, accessories, etc., in India on a large scale.

The Company is also to take the going business of Shevade's Camera Works carried on at Belgaum. The Vendors of the said business have also agreed to be the Managing Agents of the Company and the Company therefore should feel assured of responsible management in production of the goods of good quality and of a wide market for its production.

The said Shevade's Camera Works is doing business for the last 10 years and their products which are sold under the trademark "SHCAWO" have acquired repute in the market. The said works are selling at present their products throughout India and have also organized agencies therefor. The Company is to get benefit of all this.

The said Shevade's Camera Works have also obtained testimonials and certificates of merit from H. H. The Rajasaheb of Sangli, Honourable Sir Srinivas Shastri and other personalities and from exhibitions.

The photographic industry is a growing industry and the average import of Photographic materials in British India according to the Government Statistics is worth rupees five and half millions every year.

All the Photographic goods are imported from the Continent and there are scarcely any Indian concerns manufacturing the goods on a big commercial scale. The company has been able to acquire a going concern which has been manufacturing similar goods for the last many years. The Company will not therefore find any difficulties in capturing the market and on account of the economic and efficient management of the Managing Agents who have considerable experience in the line, the products of the Company can be sold in market at a better advantage.

The Company by virtue of their Agreement with the Managing Agents will have the advantage of the valuable services of proprietors of the Shevade's Camera Works at a comparative small salary.

The Directors of the Company in pursuance of the provisions contained in Article 3 of the Articles of Association of the Company have agreed to enter into the following agreements.

(1) With M/S Shevade's Camera Works for the purchase of their factory and including will.

(2) With M/S Shevade Sons & Coy. for the appointment of the said firm as Managing Agents of the Company on an allowance of Rs. 400 a month and on commission of 15 per cent. per year on nett profits provided a dividend of 4 per cent is distributed that year. If on deducting the said 15 per cent commission from the nett profits the balance is not sufficient to pay off a dividend of 4 per cent the Agents will make good the deficiency from their own commission of that year. The agents also shall be entitled to a proportionate increase in commission in proportion to the increase in dividends declared over and above 4 per cent.

Mr. Dattatraya Balvant Shevade the ex-officio Director is one of the partners in the said firm of Messrs. Shevade Sons & Co. and one of the Vendors of the said Shevade's Camera Works. Mr. Vyankatesh Balvant Shevade is also another partner in the said firm of Messrs. Shevade Sons & Co. and one of the Vendors of the said Shevade's Camera Works. They are thus interested in the remuneration payable to the said firm of Managing Agents and in the said sale with the Company. Mr. H. V. Joglekar one of the Directors is interested as his firm "Messrs. Vaidya & Joglekar is appointed as Solicitors of the said Company and is entitled to the remuneration of and incidental to the promotion of the said Company.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association annexed to this Prospectus forms a part of it.

Certificates of Shares will be ready within six months after allotment.

Copies of this Prospectus and Share application forms can be obtained from the registered office or from the Business Head office of the Company.

Copy of the Memorandum and Articles of Association and copies of the above Agreements can be inspected at the registered office of the Company during office hours.

Dated this 20th day of Nov., 1934.

"I ROAM IN MY ASTRAL BODY"

William Gerhardi, Famous Novelist, Relates Amazing Personal Experience

In the following article contributed to the "Sunday Express" Mr. William Gerhardi, the well-known novelist, narrates his uncanny experience of "leaving his own body lying asleep" and roaming at will in what may be described as his "astral" body.

Most scientists do not believe in the existence of the "astral" body—for scientists stick to experience.

But experience depends on what you have experienced. And among those who have experienced the miracle of wandering in the "astral" body and seeing their physical body asleep there are a few scientists; and they believe in it, as scientists have to form experience.

The genuine realist, says Dostoievski, if he is confronted with a miracle as an irrefutable fact, would rather disbelieve his own senses than admit the fact. I have no reason to distrust my senses, and what follows, I think corroborates the fact.

All readers who have not themselves experienced "astral" projection are sure to put it down to a dream, or attribute it to some form of mental disorder.

But nobody who has experienced it himself would for a moment admit that any such confusion was possible.

It has no resemblance to dreaming. If the whole world united in telling me it was a dream I would remain unconvinced.

DREAMING A DREAM.

Now for my experience.

I have so far had five "astral" projections. My visits have throughout been confined to this planet and not very far from my home. So the word "astral" nauseates me.

I had been dreaming a dream so ridiculous that, suddenly, it came over me: I must be dreaming. Not a frequent experience in dreams during which nothing seems singular.

"Now wake", I said, "and find there is no need to worry, because it is only a dream". And I awoke.

But I awoke with a start. For I had stretched out my hand to press the switch of the lamp on the book-shelf over my bed, and instead found myself grasping the void, and myself suspended precariously in mid-air, on a level with the bookcase.

The room, except for the light of the electric stove, was in darkness, but all around me was a milky pellucid light, like steam.

I was that moment fully awake, and so fully conscious that I could not doubt my senses, astonished as I have never been before, amazed to the point of proud exhilaration.

I said to myself, "Fancy 'that!' Whoever would have believed it! And this is 'not' a dream".

It seemed almost ludicrous, a Maskelyne and Devant trick.

It was as if I were being held up by a steel arm which held me rigid—myself,, in comparison, as light as a feather.

Next the force which held me rigid was electrified to a bout of energy by the sudden apprehension which succeeded my first moment of delighted astonishment.

The swiftness with which I was seized, pushed out horizontally, placed on my feet and thrust forward with the gentle-firm hand of the monitor—"There you are, my good man, now you can proceed on your own"—was something in the highest degree incredible, yet which I cannot doubt, having no reason to question my sanity.

Then my body checked its outward movement, turned round. And turning, I became aware for the first time of a strange appendage.

At the back of me was a coil of light, like a luminous garden hose resembling the strong broad ray of dusty light at the back of a dark cinema projecting on the screen in front.

I SEE MYSELF.

To my utter astonishment, that broad cable of light at the back of me inumined the very face on the pillows I recognised as my own, as if attached to the brow of the sleeper.

It was myself, not dead, but breathing peacefully, my mouth slightly open.

My cheeks were flushed, as if I must have felt hot under those blankets and elderdown drawn over my shoulders.

My hair, lifted by the pressure of the pillow, presented an aspect of my face not familiar to me, never before having seen myself asleep.

The face, lying sideways and deeply sunk into the pillow, was pathetic and touching in its vacant innocence of expression; and here was I, outside it, watching it with a thrill of joy and fear.

I was awed and not a little frightened to think that I was in the body of my resurrection.

So that's what it's like? How utterly unforeseen!

But I was not dead, I consoled myself; my physical body was sleeping peacefully under the blankets, while I was apparently on my feet and as good as before.

Yet it was not my accustomed self, it was as if my mould was walking through a murky, heavy space which, however, gave way easily before my emptiness.

I had in this mould of mine transgressed into its native fourth dimension, leaving its contents, so to speak, in the third.

If I did not come back soon this contents shaken out of the mould and lying on the bed may begin to lose its shape.

But there was this uncanny tape between us, like the umbilical cord, by means of which the body on the bed was kept alive, while its mould wandered about the flat through space which seemed as dense as water.

Indeed, in this extraordinarily light body walking seemed like wading through an unsteady sea.

PUSHED FORWARD.

I staggered uncertainly to the door. I felt the handle, but to my discomfiture I could not turn it; there was no grip in my hand; it seemed unreal.

"Now, how will I get out?" I thought with sadness more than fear, as if I felt somebody had done me down, taken all the strength out of my wrist.

The same moment I was pushed forward, the door passed through me, or I through the door, with a marked absence of resistance after wading through the heavy space.

Space (of another order) prevents me from describing minutely the sensations which followed.

I will add, however, that I caught a glimpse of myself in the mirror as I passed into the batnroom. I looked my own double, and I was dressed exactly as I had gone to bed.

The only difference was a lack of weight and substance about this body of my continuation.

Avidly I went from room to room, trying to collect what proof I could. I was alone in the flat, which was in darkness except for the murky light which seemed to emanate from my own body.

My consciousness, which like an arc-lamp in the wind seemed to grow bright and again dim, bright and dim, reminded me that the time at my disposal for collecting evidence which should convince me later that this was not a dream was short.

I could not hold anything in my hand or displace the lightest of objects, and all I could do was to note carefully the position of things; which curtains were open or drawn, the time by the clock in the dining-room; and things of that sort. Which all proved correct when I checked them afterwards.

STRANGE POWER.

And suddenly this strange power which seemed to stand by placidly resumed its lead and began to play pranks with me. I was being pushed up like a half-filled balloon.

"Steady, steady", I called to myself or rather that other somebody, a kind of mentor who was not myself but perhaps my unconscious will. For I was being pushed out with a sort of glee, right out of my flat.

Out I flew through the front door and hovered there in the air, a feeling of extraordinary lightness of heart overtaking me. I knew that I could transport myself at will had I now chosen to do so—to New York if I so wished.

But a feeling of caution intervened, of fear that something might happen on this long flight and sever my link—the "silver cord"—with the sleeping body to which I wanted to return if only to tell of my astounding experience.

"No not to-day; enough for the first time. Let me get back." So I argued with my agent, my unconscious will.

My conscious will communicating in that sense with my rather bossy agent, my body after a moment of hesitation flew back rapidly and hovered over my bed.

Here my consciousness became dimmed. It seemed to me as if a dozen coolies, among much screeching and throbbing, were lowering with the utmost precaution under expert direction from a noisy crane, which seemed to reverberate in my own brain, some precious burden, which was myself, into some vessel which presently became myself.

UNABLE TO MOVE.

Now I knew I had not got off my bed but was lying on it, stiff, cataleptic, unable to move a muscle.

"Steady, steady", that same monitor who had directed my exploit seemed to be saying, and then, with a jerk which shook me as though the machinery dropped into my howels weighed a ton, I opened my eyes.

Since then I have had four other projections, which space prevents me from describing here.

On one of them I actually visited a friend at Hastings and obtained irrefutable proof of having been in his room.

On another I have visited relations of a friend living at Tunbridge Wells and described them to her with accuracy, without my ever having seen them before.

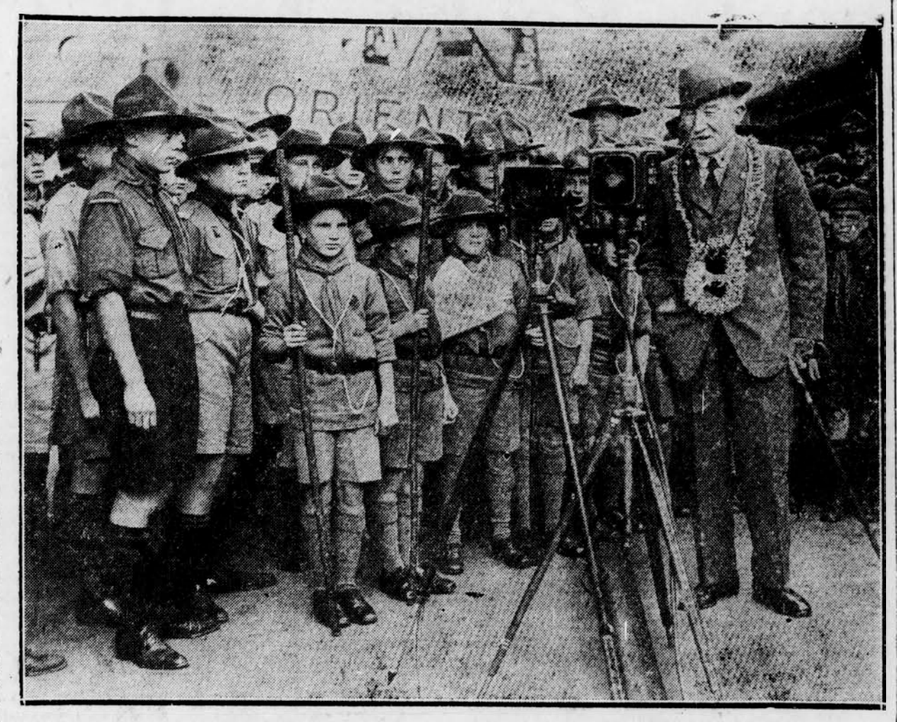
On a third, I passed right through a man walking on a lonely road at night. I have not, so far, met a ghost.

I know it sounds miraculous and incredible. I would not have believed it myself if any one else had told me of it as his experience six months ago.

There is a voluminous theosophical literature on the subject which I have not read, because for any one with sensitive literary nostrils there is something malodorous about theosophy whenever it seeks to express itself in words.

I also know that the doubting Thomas in all of us rather than accept a comparatively simple miracle, will substitute other explanations—telepathy, clairvoyance, etc.—far more complex and difficult and even more miraculous if it comes to the point.

CHIEF SCOUT SAILS FOR WORLD TOUR



Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, sailed from Tilbury last month with Lady Baden-Powell on the liner Orama on the first stage of his trip round the globe, which will last ten months. During his tour he will hold inspections all over the world to engender a feeling of comradeship among the boys of all nations. During the tour the Chief Scout will attend the Scouts' Jamboree at Melbourne.

'HEART STIMULANT' HAS REJUVENATING EFFECT

Mental stimulants—"and heart stimulants, too"—have a lot to do with a woman's age, says Ina Claire, the New York actress, on her birthday. She said she was 39.

"When you wake up some morning and see a face you don't believe is your looking back at you from the mirror, it's time to have a new love interest," she said.

"Go out and buy a new hat. Get a facial and a new kind of hairdress. Look over the eligible males and fall in love with one of them. You remember the time I eloped with Jack Gilbert? That was my first airplane trip. The whole episode took 15 years off my age."

INDUSTRIAL BOOM IN RUSSIA

Country Studded With Vast Number Of Plants

Russia gives the visitor the impression that it is in the midst of a sweeping industrial boom, according to N.S. Reeder, Vice-President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, who returned to the United States recently from an observation tour of that country.

Moscow, particularly, is bristling with all manner of construction activity, with work on the new passenger subway being carried on twenty-four hours a day. The country's railway facilities are congested, he told reporters, with the roads carrying more freight and passengers than at any time in history.

The most remarkable feature of the boom, he said, was the vast number of large manufacturing plants producing heavy products in contrast with the dearth of such plants formerly. Plants are not only working at high speed, but are turning out heavy tonnages of rolled steel, automobiles, trucks, machine-tools, air-planes and other equipment. All parts entering into motor-truck production are being made in plants within Russia.

"Russia still has a long way to go, of course," the American business man said, "before its industry catches up with that of the United States. But the country is hard at work to make up for lost time. Its progress undoubtedly will be interesting to watch."—"Literary Digest."

'DOLE' FOR MARRIAGE OF INTELLIGENT

State subsidized marriages of the highly intelligent to produce a race of super-men was proposed by Dr. Eugene L. Swan, New York psychiatrist, in an address to the convention of the New York State Nurses' Association.

"By subsidized marriage, I mean that the State should put up the money," Dr. Swan explained. "The Government subsidizes the farmers and some of their products: why not finance the nation's most important institution, the home?"

Only those with an intelligent quotient of 90 or more, which is well above the average, he said, should be married on Government funds.

£400 FOR GUILLOTINE

Dating from the days of the French Revolution, a guillotine has been sold to a cafe-keeper, near Tours, states Reuter from Paris.

The price paid was £400.

For the past 25 years the guillotine has stood in a courtyard of the church of Saint Julian the Poor, in Paris.

"BILL OF RIGHTS" FOR EMPLOYEES

General Motors' Policy Regarding Collective Bargaining

According to a Detroit telegram dated October 15, a "bill of rights" setting forth in detail the "philosophy and principles" governing employee-employer relationship in General Motors Corporation has been received by the 1,30,000 employees.

The statement of policy was contained in a pamphlet bearing the name of Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president.

So far as is known, it is the first time any comparable corporation has placed such a document in the hands of its workers. It has been in preparation for months.

In the pamphlet and in a letter of transmittal from President Sloan, the principle of collective bargaining is endorsed. Sloan, in his letter, calls that "a constructive step forward," and says that "regardless of any obligation that may exist, we proposed not only to continue the idea, but to develop it."

On the question of unions, the pamphlet says that "employees must be given entire freedom with respect to the selection and form and rules of their organisation, and their selection of representatives." It also says regulations forbidding coercion and the solicitation of memberships during working hours, as to employee working hours must be enforced impartially both as to employee associations and outside unions.

"The law is explicit," the pamphlet continues, "in its provision that no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any employees' association or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labour organization of his own choosing."

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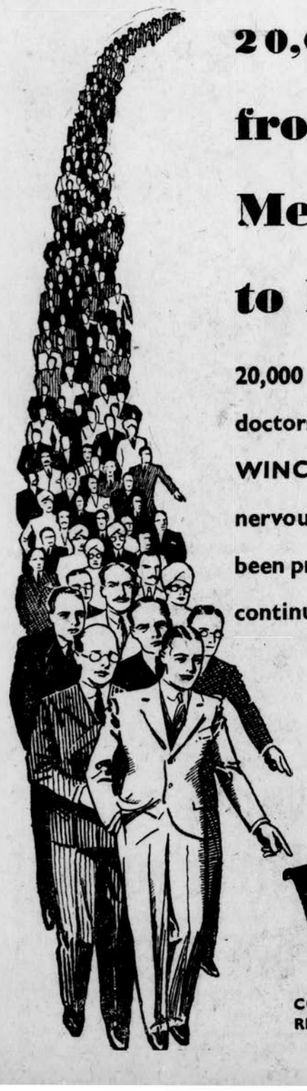

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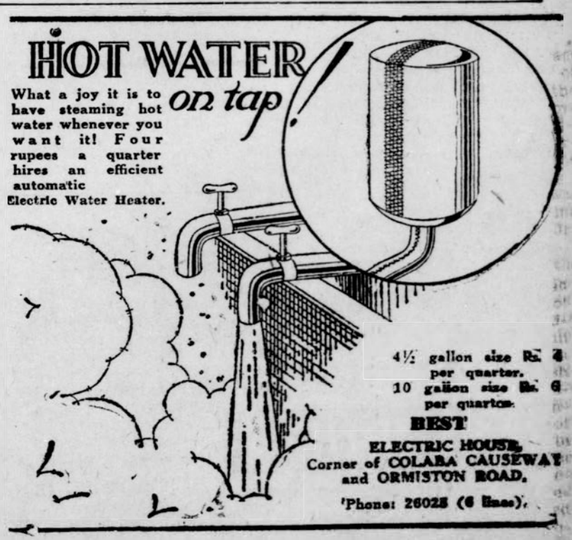

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A Page About Books And Their Writers

THE MAKING OF A MAN

THE MAKING OF A MAN: Letters from an old Parson to his sons. Foreword by Beverley Nichols. Ivor Nicholson and Watson. 6sh. net.

A large circle of young friends gather in the Dean's Study, "to discuss intimately and frankly the practical problems of present-day life." "One of them was Mr. Beverley Nichols, who with others that came under the spell of this extraordinary clergyman, requested him "to write down the sort of things you say to us about life, colloquially, just as you'd talk. You have helped us, and I think it might help other young men." The invitation was accepted and this interesting and helpful book is the result.

We feel in the letters the warm glow of the fireside, the personal touch of a Christian and a gentleman who has given thought to modern problems, not from the armchair or from a narrow pulpit of fanatic "ism", but in a spirit of kindliness. He is neither a "prig" nor a stickler to "respectability." He is fond of youth and their "elan" and adventure have entered into his message. He is much more confident than disillusioned youth and seems to be less oppressed with the frailities of men. There is nothing in these pages of the pessimistic precocities of our sex-conscious young writers. There is no Byronic pose, which advertiseth lameness, nor a painful aestheticism which goes to the slums without the sense of Hogarth or the gigantic genius of Dickens. Modern phrases like "inferiority complex" are very rightly criticised. It is a symbol phrase of our time, a sign of defeatism which seems to be rampant these days. The book is a sincere plea to take a better view of human nature, not to fall into the fashion of the day to whine and weep on the housetops, but to look at the noble examples of fortitude and patience exhibited by men and women in most cruel condition. Leaving aside pinch-beck Byrons and fashionable critics of to-day with Anglo-Russian mentality, there are men who sincerely believe that stray examples of Christian practice on the lines suggested in the book will not solve our present problems. Of course, many a reader of this most interesting and invigorating book will thank the Dean for giving them sanctity, and purpose to their vocation. It is an old advise which has been offered before, but hardly in such a homely, personal way. We want more of such grey-haired friends of youth throughout the world.

R. V.

BERNARD SHAW REFUSES TO TOE THE LINE

The independent Mr. George Bernard Shaw refuses to 'toe the line' for anybody—and that includes Mr. Hore-Belisha. When out for his early morning walk G.B.S. is always very careful to avoid using the pedestrian crossings. Photo shows:—Mr. Shaw steering clear of a pedestrian crossing during an early morning walk in London.

THE DESERT CRAZE

THE LEGION ADVANCES: By Rex Ingram. Ivar Nicholson & Watson Ltd. 7/6 net.

Mr. Rex Ingram is a great producer of films, such as the Four Horsemen, and the Garden of Allah. The author of the Garden of Allah, Mr. Robert Hitchens, has written a preface for his producer's latest novel, "The Legion Advances." It was Mr. Hichens who started the Desert Craze in the West. It spread to such an extent that the "Sheik" who was once a rage has "now degenerated into a laughing stock." The desert sand-storm has become a machine-made affair in the hands of the cinema producer.

The novel, however, is the work of a man who knows his Africa and loves it. Here is a st story of "a new patrie-the bled," with its strange call for those who have once felt in their blood the call of the desert. Mr. Ingram is not a scenario-writer. There is strength, action, vitality and realism running through his short chapters It is all about the famous Legion making its difficult way through Africa. Here "Africa Speaks" through the mouth of a white man who seems to love it. Of course, we in India would question the title "The Legion Advances." We would rather say "Foreign Legion! Right about turn, and quit Africa or disband."

R.V.

COW PROTECTION

COW PROTECTION: By Valji Govindji Desai, with a Foreword by Gandhiji. Gujerati edition. Price Annas 4, Pies 6. Hindi edition, Price Anns 6. Canarese edition, published by Pranidaya Jnana Prasarak Sangha, Davangere (Mysore). 170 pages.

The cow occupies a very exalted position in Hindu culture. She is given a place beside Lord Shri Krishna and his Flute. In Hindu households, she is known as the Mother (Gau-Mata); children, as soon as they begin to lisp, are taught to memorize songs reciting the virtues of the cow. At dinner time some food is generally set apart in Hindu households for the cow and the dog. Have you watched a herd of cows, milk-white, tawny and black tinkling with sweet musical bells suspended round their necks, feeding under a wide landscape? It is an unforgettable sight, now alas! regrettably rare. Its combined peacefulness and charm take the mind from the modern hurry and worry to eternal beneficent Nature and operates as nectar to longing eyes. If such are the greatness assigned to and the power, quality and influence of the animal, under Hindu culture, how has it come about that they have given place to heartlessness and neglect at present? Hinduism has much to answer for in this respect. The author has rendered a valuable service by telling us in this book (which is appropriately dedicated to "My Mother"), all about the Cow, in ancient and modern India, supported by quotations and statistics, and suggesting (as Gandhiji puts it) "constructive means for the preservation of the priceless wealth of India in the shape of the cow." Particular attention is drawn to the observation of Mr. W. Reeves of the Indian Dairy Supply Company, Kripa Nivas, Nadiad, on the subject and the chapter on "The Cattle Problem" by Gandhiji contained in the book. We recommend the work to the earnest attention, not only of Sanatanists, Mahajans and the Government, but to all lovers of the animal throughout India. The get-up of the book is excellent and the price exceedingly moderate.

N.H.P.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Through Space and Time, by Sir James Jeans (Cambridge University Press) price 8/6.

Sally to Oblige, by W. H. Lane Crauford (Ward Lock and C., London).

Comedian, by Katheleen Hewwitt (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London) price 7/6.

Enchantments, by V. N. Bhushan (The Ananda Academy, Masulipatam).

Report of the 18th Marathi Literary Conference (Marathi), price Re. 1.

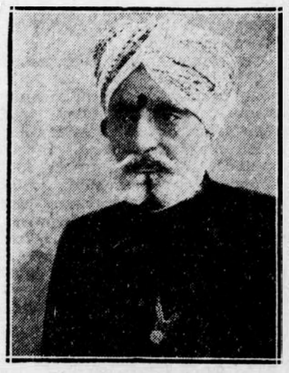
Colleageche Vishwa (Marathi) by C. H. Dixit (Maharashtra Publishing House, Poona(price Re. 1.

Balakono Kheli Kon (Guj.) by G. K. Chaturvedi (Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar), price As. 5.

Balakono Bandhav (Guj) by G. K. Chaturvedi (Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir Bhavnagar) price As. 5.

Dharma ke Nam Par (Hindi) by Chatursen Shastri (Sanjivan Institute, Delhi) price Re. 1.

Parajit Gandhi (Hindi) by Chatursen Shastri (Sanjivan Institute, Delhi) price Re. 1.



The late Pandit Mukundmurari Reu was a learned Kashmiri Brahmin who had migrated to Jodhpur half a century ago. He passed away early this month at Jodhpur at the age of 85. His son, Pt. Bisheshwar Nath Reu is Superintendent of the State Archaeological Department.

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

We have received the report of the Botanical Survey of India for 1391-32 for review. We do not know if this is the latest report, but if it is, it seems to have been delayed even more than is usual with Government administrative reports.

The report itself is a woeful tale of the tragic effects of the retrenchment policy on a useful department of public service. The paltry sum of Rs. 51,864 was all that could be spent during the year on the work of the Botanical Survey proper, of the vast, almost continental, area of India and work has had to be practically confined to the headquarters and "to keeping the permanent collections in some state of repairs, to dealing with material already accumulated and awaiting attention and to answering the numerous references that are normally directed to the Department."

On the Cinchona work only Rs. 1,63,690 out of the budgeted Rs. 2,37,100 could be spent. Owing to the general policy of restricting Government of India production of bark, the reasons for which are not explained in the report, no extension of the area already opened out for plantations was made and the small extraction of 1,536.4 lbs. of Quinine Sulphate and of 459.3 lbs. of Cinchona Febrifuge during the year is attributed to the surrender of the grant under extraction charges as a consequence of the retrenchment campaign.

In the Industries section the work has been, for the same reason, confined to the proper upkeep and care of the specimens that are in the gallery, no new additions being possible.

As usual, the report includes a review of some of the recent work on Indian botany done by workers not officially connected with the Botanical Survey Department. This, though it adds to the usefulness of the report, does no represent the work of the Department itself.

A. B. C. OF SQUASH RACKETS

THE A.B.C. OF SQUASH RACKETS: By D.G. Butcher. Published by Ivor Nicholson and Watson, Ltd., London. Price 5s. net.

The author, who is a Professional Squash Rackets Champion of the British Isles, 1930-34 and Open Champion 1930-32, has made an attempt in this book to impart his expert knowledge of the game for the benefit of the beginners, and those who play the game primarily for exercise. His expositions on stroke production and court-craft, which he has done with the help of diagrams and sketches, are very illuminating indeed. They are sure to be of much help in gaining proficiency to an aspiring player, if he follows them intelligently and persistently. It is really refreshing to hear from a Professional "Play to win, but in a legitimate manner, and not by the use of questionable tactics."

Unfortunately this game has not attracted much attention among Indians, although it may seem surprising to learn that an Indian, Jamshedji M. Marker, held the world's championship from 1903-12. The reason is that the calls from outdoor games are more alluring and those who can afford the time, certainly go for them. But we do not see why those whose spare-time is very limited, should not take to an attractive game like the Squash Rackets. "Half an hour two or three times a week, during the winter and twenty minutes in summer should enable any one to keep oneself in perfect physical condition." In short, "it is a wonderful game for exercise, it is ridiculously cheap and it can be played in all weathers." It is noped that it will make greater headway than it has hitherto done. We commend the book to those who are interested in the game.

J.C.M.

RECENT FICTION

A GIRL TUMBLES FROM THE SKY: By Katrin Holland. Ivor Nicholson and Watson, Limited, London, 1934.

An intriguing story of the love of an intrepid young airwoman, Camilla Bauer for the scientific worker and researcher into Esquimaux habits, Dr. Mathiesson. This is a small volume which will not hold the reader's attention for long. The eternal triangle is there. Another young lady, a Baroness, who turns a florist, after the death of her husband, also loves the explorer and there is the usual chapter of incidents and events. The narration has movement, but lacks in grip.

THE PRICE OF ADVENTURE: By William Holt. Ivor Nicholson & Watson. Limited, London, 1934

Mr. Holt is a practised hand at story-telling. This effort of his to impart piquant interest to a small textile manufacturing town in Yorkshire has succeeded adequately enough to make his story full of people who attract the reader by their caprices, sympathies and foibles. Jack Coales, the young weaver, who has gone through the war, seeks adventure abroad. So does Victoria Marle, fed up with the grim little town. Ultimately they share life's adventure together. The descriptive pages of the narrative are a fine performance.

CATALAN CIRCUS: By Oliver Onions. Ivor Nicholson & Watson, Limited, London, 1934.

Enthralling descriptions of the rugged Catalan hills and misty valleys, of the fireseners of the peasant hatred of the rule from Madrid and the agony of an unsuccessful conspiracy make this tale rise superior to ordinary works of fiction. Interlaced in it is the unhappy passion of the daughter of a duchess for a self-opinionated but talented Irish painter.

L.G.K.

Mr. M.S.M.M. Meyyappa Chettiar (aged 24) has been recently elected as chairman of the Karaikudi Municipality. He is probably the youngest municipal chairman in India.

GUJERAT LITERARY UNION

GUJARAT SAHITYA SABHA, (Ahmedabad) 1933-34: Published by the Secretaries, Gujarat Sahitya Sabha, Ahmedabad. Price As. 12.

There are many Sahitya Sabhas—literary unions—in Gujarat, but as revealed by the book under notice, no other Union has achieved such admirable results as the one at Ahmedabad has done. From cover to cover of this book one comes across useful and sound work done The review by Mr. Vishvanath M. Bhatt of the literary output of Gujarat in the last year—1933—is comprehensive and critical and notes the advance made in the different branches of literature concisely but intelligently. In the second section are printed two thoughtful lectures, one by Munishri Jinvijayji on the "materials for research in the culture of old Gujarat," a subject in which he is an expert, and another by Prof. B.K. Thakore on the construction of a new Chhauda (metre). The third section describes the very admirable way in which the Sabha celebrated the Jayanti of Kavi Narmada Shankar. It is, on the whole, a very valuable work, well printed and handsomely got up.

K.

"MA BAPONE": By Gijubhai. Printed by the Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar. Price As. 10.

"To the Parents" is the title of this book, and it is chock-full of advice, simple but practical and also practicable to parents as to how to bring up children and prevent them from contracting bad habits. From almost a life-long experience of children and their ways, the writer has been able to place his finger on the proper spot, and tell the parents "Watch here," "Keep an eye there" and so on. For instance, where he warns them against children seeking out obscure corners annd playing there, he is quite right. They generally play "dirty" games there, and have to be gently weaned away from it.

"A TE SHEE MATHEFOD": By Gijubhai. Published by the Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar. Price As. 10.

Mr. Gijubhai has published 126 stories relating to occasions when parents do not quite understand the difficulties of little children and keep "spanking" them when just a little tact, understanding and patience would solve the whole difficulty and make the child quiet. The whole series of occasions and of the remedies pointed out is an entertaining one. They are such as occur in the every-day life of a child and consequently of its parents. The book will, therefore, be found useful and serve as a sort of guide to all parents. The language is homely and simple.

K.

BOOK NOTES

"A Time to Keep" by Dr. Hallidai Sutherland, is a second book of memories by the author of "Arches of the Years."

Mr. James Agate's autobiography, "I Made My Bed," is shortly to be published by Messrs. Hamish Hamilton.

James Truslow Adams, whose "Merica's Tragedy" has been published by Charles Scribner's Sons, is now at work on a biography of Thomas Jefferson.

The second volume of Mr. H. G. Wells's "Experiment in Autobiography" is to be published this month. Both volumes are published by Messrs. Gollancz.

"Still She Smiles," a novel by Miss Flora Sandstorm, and "European Journey," by Sir Philip Gibbs, are being published immediately by Messrs. Heinemann.

"Sons of Sawdust," a new book on circus life by Mr. Edward Seago, the painter, is announced for November publication by Messrs. Putnam.

Having already published Heath Robinson's "Absurdities" and H. M. Bateman's "Considered Trifles," Messrs. Hutchinson will follow these with Fougasse's "Fun Fair."

A recent addition to the 'Black and Gold Library" published by the Liveright Publishing Corporation is "Lotus and Chrysanthemum," an anthology of Chinese and Japanese poetry, selected and edited by Joseph Lewis French.

Cassell publish "Submarine Peril: The Admirally Policy in 1917," by Lord Jellicoe. In this book Lord Jellicoe sets down the history of the submarine war in a way that will appeal not only to the student of naval history but to the layman.

Hodder and Stougaton hope to publish early next spring a survey of the King's reign by Mr. John Buchan. It will be called "The King's Grace", and will be an attempt to present the spectacle of twenty-five years of startling changes with the Throne as the continuing background.

"The First Class Omnibus," annonced by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, consists of a number of long short stories by a number of writers more generally known as novelists, among whom are Helen Ashton, Phyllis Bently, G. H. D. Cole, Storm Jameson, Denis Mackail, and L. A. G. Strong.

Messrs. Longman will publish "The Life of an Educational Worker," by Miss Ruth Young. It tells the history of Henrietta Busk, one of the prime movers in securng degrees for women in the University of London in 1876. The book becomes almost a history of the educational development of England during the last ninety years, so closely was Miss Busk associated with all that happened. Sir Michael Sadler writes an introduction.

Selwyn and Blound publish "Why Fascism?" by Ellen Wilkinson and Edward Conze. Miss Wilkinson was until the last election a member of Parliament. She was a member of the Committee on Delegated Legislation set up by the Lord Chancellor to study the effects of the growing power of the Executive over the House of Commons—the problem of democracy and dictatorship. Edward Cronze is a Doctor of Psychology and Philosophy of the University of Cologne, and the author of several standard works in German on political and philosophical subjects.

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STREE MITRA — For Feminine Complaints.

ANTI APASMARA — For Epileptic Fits, Hysteria, Convulsions.

KUTAJOL — For Diarrhoea and Dysentery.

HONEE DEE — As a Diet For All Invalids. Diabetics and Weak Hearts.

Leaders Plead Guilty — Escape Punishment And Preach—"Servile Intellectuals" — Educational Films—The Central Bureau Again — "Officially" Recognised—British Film Institute—Do The Film "Producing" Firms In India Know?—A Free Organisation? — National Academy Of Music—Mahila Sangit Vidyalaya—Gandhi Seva Sena.

Art Notes ----And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

India is, perhaps, the only civilised country in the world where the accused becomes judge and jury, pleads guilty and not only escapes punishment but claims the right to preach. Sir Radhakrishnan in his recent convocation address has taken up a new note and the old fashion. The new note is to criticise the leaders. The new note is healthy, not the old fashion of blaming the other fellow, or worse, advising him to do better. Sir Radhakrishnan traces the multiple national evils to "servile intellectuals." Are they not the product, directly, of men in the position of Sir Radhakrishnan? Have they not for more than one generation accepted and expected unquestioning "puja" from the intellectuals? Have they not sedulously maintained the "unique" traditions of India, the traditions which leave little or no practical scope for independent intellectual enquiries, inferences, information, judgment? Have not the exponents of Indian art and culture, not excluding leaders like Sir Radhakrishnan, helped themselves as Sir Radhakrishnan now suggests to the passive students as "advocates of devastating prejudices?"

WHAT HAVE LEADERS DONE?

Has not every domain of present-day life in India been choked with "scepticism and selfishness," "rapacity of profiteers," and "the apathy of the masses?" What have leaders, like Sir Radhakrishnan, actually done to uproot, as he says, these evils? If it is to be a social or intellectual mission to uproot "devastating prejudices," whose mission is it to be? Solely of the inarticulate, helpless, students or also of those who claim the right to preach to them? If the leaders are as Sir Radhakrishnan says, "neither wise nor intelligent," they are, surely, in the witness-box, not on the pulpit as he seems to imagine. They have done little or nothing to strengthen the self-respecting, free-minded, intellectuals to fight "devastating prejudices" or the "rapacity of profiteers."

CURRENT PROBLEMS AND INTELLECTUAL CONVICTIONS

It is one thing, for example, to paraphrase and discuss excitedly the Wells-Stalin interview, the Laski visit to Russia, or say, the Russel, principles of social freedom or the Italian ideas of social work. It is quite another story altogether to apply to current problems, as they do, their convictions. What is the contribution of leaders and led alike of the intellectuals in India to the photo-plays for instance which threatens to degenerate into a petty servile trade.

FILM AS MEDIUM OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE

What is their outlook to this modern medium of art, education and culture? Have they any outlook at all? Have they any contribution to make, national and distinctive? Have they any comments to offer to the imported ideas, opinions, and ideals which find prominent expression in Indian periodicals? The outlook on current problems: the grip on realities, could be easily seen in the excited adjectives reporting, cleverly prepared biographical references, gay champagne parties, dinners and eloborate interviews of passing celebrites. The touch is, pathetically, Hollywood. But the intellectual compensation for this phenomenon, the critical inferences and judgment of self-respecting intellectuals, available in America is, of course, glaringly conspicuous by its absence in India.

AN EXAMPLE

Something of the compensating phenomenon and the contrast with intellectual conditions in India may be noticed in the intellectual freedom with which "Foreign Movies" are understood and estimated—"all this is no spirit of hatred for the English: only to say they would do well to keep their average films at home."

BRITISH DESIGN AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGY

According to the stories they have heard, as we have heard, "British films are going to be pushed much harder in this country, not only by a widening of their distribution, but by desiging them more consciously for what some fancy to be the American Psychology," says the writer in the American weekly:—"The pictures sent over by English companies this year have not been such as to whet the appetite for more. They are so earnest and inept, they apply Holywood gags to the wrong situations three years later with such an air of trying, that to sit through one is a peculiar experience, you are not amused, you are not angered, you are embarrassed merely.

THEIR SELF-RESPECT.

"In the field of writing, English had a tradition going back so far as you couldn't see it, and if Americans didn't like a book, they could pick up their twaddling clothes and go home, no one asked them in the first place and what did they know of tradition. In the movies, fortunately for our self-respect it is different. When something English is particularly boring or particularly thick, one can stiffly and with confidence, saying: We were cracking this joke ten years ago, and it wasn't very funny." This intellectual phenomenon of free and helpful criticism is, of course, impossible in India.

LANGUAGE UNKNOWN TO INDIA.

For, the intellectuals in India have, as a class with very few exceptions lift not only their psychology, gags and jokes but their "morality," education, art and culture as well wholesale from abroad. The strange persistence with which set ideas on educational films in India are circulated from certain quarter sand has received the passive or rather silent acceptance may be cited as another example of the manner in which intellectuals in India seem to have abandoned their legitimate function. The official ratification on behalf of India of the conventions which the League of Nations formulated for the international exchange of educational films, has provided once again, an excuse, on the anology of the British Film Institute, to bolster up the proposal of an "officially recognised" central bureau and body.

THE CENTRAL BUREAU AGAIN.

There can be no analogy between the existing British Film Institute and any other, bureau or body, at present non-existent or brought into being as an "officially recognised" institution in India. The far-fetched analogy is sought to be justified, moreover, on the strange plea that the work of the British Film Institute would be a good substitute for the work which remains to be done in India and for the suggestions from the Indian Cinematograph Committee of 1928 which the Government have left unexplored. The analogy of the British Film Institute does not remain an idle or academic analogy. We are asked to accept a ready-made solution if not altogether a clear cut scheme on the basis of that analogy.

DO THEY KNOW

The panel for the Indian area of the British Film Institute has been we are told experiencing difficulties in obtaining the requisite information which would enable it to think of educational films to be recommended to various parts of the empire. There is no similar film institute in India with which it could co-operate. Consequently, the Government of India had to be approached by the British Film Institute which is also considering "how far assistance can be given to producing firms in order to obtain continuity of supplies." Do the "producing firms" in India know of this project?

SIMPLE ARRANGEMENT.

Does it matter whether the public or the "producing firms" in India know or do not know about the project? The line of argument is simple and not at all surprising. The Government of India have failed to explore the possibilities of an independent film institute in India. There is no film institute in India. Therefore, the British Film Institute must supply the guidance and the Government of India the machinery and the result of course would be a central bureau "officially recognised."

MEANINGLESS STATEMENT.

If the proposed central body is to do what it is asked to do, by the British Film Institute if Government the public and the film interests—I am using the term in its widest sense—cannot establish and maintain an independent 'institute' what is the point, the logic the meaning of asking for a body representative of the various public educational industrial and art and cultural sections of the community" Lest I am misunderstood, I shall once again refer to the conditions, which I described on a previous occasion at some length, which gave rise to the British Film Institute "For example, an Institute administered by the benevolent hand of the Board of Education might," said the commissioners in the official report which preceded the British Film Institute. "find itself handicapped in dealing with entertainment films.

FREE ORGANISATION.

"Unlike France, Great Britain has no Ministry of Fine Arts and in its absence too close an association with any Government Department appears to us undesirable. The wide field of activity in which a Film Institute must be engaged, the various bodies both official and non-official to which it will be related, and its various sources of revenue seem to point to as free an organisation as possible." Is this the type and the character of the "Central bureau" we are asked to superimpose on Indian conditions on the analogy of the British Film Institute?

DEFINITE SUGGESTION.

But the analogy is as I said, not merely an analogy. It is definite guidance and a set mechanism—not to use a stronger term—of the British Film Institute we are asked to accept. We can, in the circumstances, easily imagine the kind of "free organisation" the Government of India and the provincial Governments will design for us.

SOON A SETTLED FACT.

There would soon be no question about "too close an association with any Government Department!" It would be an accomplished fact with the tacit consent, if not connivance, of "interests" that are now already sought to be promised a seat.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The National Academy of Music celebrated its first anniversary last week. It arranges concert by celebrated artists. The last was distinguished by the songs of Srimati Hirabai Barodekar. If the Academy gets popular support it will surely enlarge its activities and take up problems that would justify its name.

MAHILA SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

Another rather uncommon music institute is the modest but very helpful project of the classes arranged by the Mahila Sangit Vidyalaya at Dadar conducted by the Purohit Sisters and guided by a committee of enthusiastic workers. The classes are for young girls and women in the suburbs, and the Institute during the short career of one year has been enabled to obtain wide appreciation from the public. The Mahila Sangit Vidyalaya is one of the very few music institutions conducted solely by women for women. It is an enterprise that deserves every support.

ART-CRAFTS SALE.

The two-days sale by the Gandhi Seva Sena at Hughes Road ought to have been a two week's sale. It was instructive and contained examples of artistic designs of unusual merit

A GOOD PORTRAIT

Ameena of the Ajanta Studio and of "Azadi-ke-Divane."

ANOTHER GOOD "STILL"

Kumari Nalini Tarkhad in Amrit Manthan."

Film Periodicals In India

Views And News

Film periodicals are growing in number. Their growth in number is a growing menace, not to the "industry" perhaps, but to the man in the street. The street shops are crowded with the commodity. The pictures, the paragraphs, the write-ups about stars and studios are not, in most of them, particularly vicious. They are just inane, unintelligent, aimless. The news which they collect is seldom news, and reveals the same mind, which stereotypes from the studios the unvaried recipe about "glorious" and "triumphant" weeks, up-to-date machinery, and the high and "noble" ambitions of the producers and directors. The recipe being of an unvaried pattern, applied with perfect indifference and ineptitude, to every old star "set" and production guillotine's intelligence.

When these recipes appear in their daily dozen, the charm of their re-appearance in monthlies is the charm of a chronic malady. The bad symptoms seem to infect and overtake almost every film-periodical in India.

The "Cine-News," the newly-started monthly from Karachi, promises to develop as the "most independent organ," and "above all" pledged to impartially reviewing the filmdom." It would be premature and, perhaps, not fair, to judge the venture from the few numbers already published. But one cannot help suggesting that articles like the one entitled "Doom of the Film Industry in India," by Syt. K. M. Mutani, should find a better place and display than the one it has found in the journal. Moreover, it is, at the stage when the journal is in the making defining shape and contour as the "most independent organ," helpful to suggest that it should make a positive effort to discount on every occasion the "puja" to successful "stars, directors and producers.." the "puja" which is such a nauseating feature of the overwhelming number of the film periodicals.

If the "Cine-News" is to be practically helpful it must watch carefully and closely every sign and manifestation of new talents, new artistic enterprise, whether known or unknown to the studios, whether favoured or disowned by them. It is one of the disgraceful features of the Indian film-world that the film-players, for example, the independent producers, the poor artisans and operators of the studio have no organisation, no Press or platform or periodical to safeguard their interest. The "industry" in consequence, is restricted to petty squabbles of the studios and its degenerate and stagnant atmosphere.

The "Film Topics" is, miles better in form at, in the arrangement and display of articles, paras, letter-press and pictures. Its aim would appear to be entirely different from the aim of a magazine like the "Cine News." Published in Bombay, it is, naturally indicative of many progressive tendencies. But its monthly survey is obviously, confined to "films released in India." Judged by the first number, it is mostly about non-Indian pictures, exhibited in India. There are not more than four pages or so, assigned to Indian film topics. If the aim of the journal is really meant to be thus restricted, there is nothing to be said about it. That is its policy. But if it is not, one should suggest a more detailed treatment of Indian film topics. In any case, the journal should serve as the helpful means for the exchange of both views and news about Indian reactions to non-Indian films. That is a feature, which, curiously, remains absent even in the bulletins and periodicals meant to guide exhibitors in India and producers outside. In fact, this writer was surprised to see one of the film-periodicals published by distributing agencies of non-Indian pictures, featuring a press party—photo and splashed display and all—at one of the cinema theatres, without one recognisable Indian face! It was perhaps, indifference. One can only hope it was not unintelligence. If the "Film-Topics" serves this aim, it would have done more than justify its existence.

There is another feature, which one is tempted to recommend to a journal, apparently well-organised and in efficient hands. A comparative study of pictures, Indian as well as non-Indian, from purely technical points of view, would be a great gain. In brief, the "Film Topics" requires more local colour and the "Cine-News" less indecisiveness.

K.H.V

Housing And The Slums

Vividly Shown In Exhibition Museum Of Modern Art

Low-cost housing and the recasting of "tenement" quarters form the subject of an arresting exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art. Doubtless thousands will examine the huge illustrations of housing conditions in the execrable slums of New York with horrified attention, but very few will have any clear idea of what to do about it.

Fortunately, a good many clear ideas have been developed in the minds of experienced students of the problem and a selection from them has been published in a small paper-covered volume on sale at the museum for the price of 50 cents. The contents cover researches by experts in the problems of many countries other than our own. Interested visitors will do well to read, and after reading these reports to make a second survey of the material on the Museum walls in the light of the experiments and theories presented by such competent thinkers as Sir Raymond Unwin, Director of the Greater London Regional Plan; Harry Wright, Abraham Goldfeld, Carol Aronovici, Walter Gropius and others who have had the benefit of practical contact with the conditions discussed.

The conditions revealed by the photographic illustrations are so appalling that they may very well beget a certain hysteria in the minds of the visitors a feeling of desperate futility in the presence of such abysmal squalor. Sir Raymond Unwin's calm assupmtion that the provision of a minimum standard of housing for the lowerpaid sections of the people, at rents they can afford to pay, must be accepted as a community responsibility and a public service, strikes a stabilizing note. He places this service in line with a minimum standard of education for all, a pure water supply, and other community needs which already have been accepted. The acceptance he says, is the first important step; once the responsibility is fairly recognized, the difficult housing problem is greatly simplified. 'It becomes one of determining the best and most economical way of carrying out definite task; one which presents no insuperable difficulties, being well within the resources of the community and of the building industry."

Such a tone in the discussion of the situation tends at once to change the mental attitude of the public. There are no ogres and dragons to make mythical attacks upon our efforts: we can face our problem with courage once the responsibility is accepted. The problem resolves itself into finding the best methods of housing, of so adopting a material shelter 'that it may conduce to good and healthy family life on the part of the very complex and sensitive human animal who is the housed."

Ah, yes, there we are at the root difficulty, not to recognize which is to forfeit our hope of success.

It manifestly would be absurd for an untrained looker-on, unfamiliar with the requirements of the complicated machinery of turning a public evil into a public good, to make half-baked suggestions concerning preliminary methods to be pursued. It is not amiss, however, for an observer more than a little familiar with the modern—modernist if you must have it in the interest of general comprehension—styles of housing architecture here, and especially abroad, to point out the special appropriateness of this styled architecture to the low-cost housing problem. I cannot think of any other style with such clear-cut merits, such economy of space, such adaptability to ample lighting, such freedom from interference by unnecessary detail. From the excellence of some of the designs for new buildings in the exhibition others have thought so, too, and to good purpose, writes Elizabeth L. Cary in the "New York Times."

But let us avoid if we can, the irritating attitude of the special pleader. Let us acknowledge that the very merits of this pure and cleanly modern housing, if used on a large scale and drastically limited to its basic character, would militate against its taking on the semblance of a home to the complex and sensitive family unit.

What one cannot fail to observe is how stuffed the slum dwellers' rooms are with the accessories of living, and what one must reflect is how much the unfortunate occupants wanted things, ots of things. It will be an interesting study in elementary values to observe the reaction of a population, mixed in race, to clean, austere, bright habitations—if we are so fortunate as to win these for them, and to rooms furnished as the little modernist apartment built into the museum for contrast has been furnished. Space is lacking for any further comment on this side of providing housing for the complex and sensitive human; but perhaps it is aside that bears thinking about.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Mrs. Green—And Mrs. Gossip says she makes people happy whereever she goes.

Mrs. Black—She meant whenever she goes.

* * * *

Daughter—Isn't the world wonderful dad? Everything is so beautiful, and there is so much to be thankful for!

Dad—Who is it this time?

* * * *

"In time of trial," inquired the speaker "what brings us the greatest comfort?"

"An acquittal," interrupted a man at the back of the room.

* * * *

He—I hope my visits are not disagreeable to you.

She (politely)—Not at all.

He—I have sometimes thought that I worried you.

She—Oh, no, No matter how gloomy I feel when you call, I am always happy when you go.

* * * *

Pedestrian (to boy leading a pup): "What kind of dog is that, my boy?"

Boy: "This is a police dog."

Pedestrian: "That doesn't look like a police dog."

Boy: "Nope: it's in the secret service."

* * * *

An old lady who could not see eye to eye with the taxi-driver on the question of fare, finally remarked: "Don't you try to tell me anything my good man, I haven't been riding in taxis for five years for nothing."

"No," replied the driver, "but I bet you had a —good try!"

* * * *

Little Dorothy had a canary at home and one day she went out to tea with her mother. In the room was a cage containing a pair of bright green little birds. Dorothy kept on looking at them, and presently asved: 'Mummie, what's the matter with those canaries? Aren't they ripe?"

* * * *

Liza was on the witness stand.

"Are you positive" inquired the prosecutor, "that you know where your husband was on the night this was committed?"

"Ef ah didn't, replied the witness firmly, "den ah busted a good rollin' pin over an innercent man's haid dat's all."

* * *

Mrs. Dulcham was always complaining because she could not find any new topics of conversation.

"Why don't you read books?" her friends advised her.

'What kind of books," asked Mrs. Dulchanm.

"Oh, biographies and histories and so on!" replied her friend.

The fruits of this advice were evident a few days later when a visitor called on Mrs. Dulcham.

"Wasn't it very sad," the later gravely remarked, "about poor Mary Queen of Scots?"

* * * *

A pretty young nurse was selling poppies when a potential buyer a young man told her that he would give her a dolls 5 bill for a poppy provided she would promise to nurse him if at any time he went to her hospital. She agreed.

"By the way", the young man asked, "where is your hospital?"

"I am at Queen Charlotte's Maternity Hospital," meekly replied the pretty nurse, putting the note into the box.

* * * *

A tramp entering the gates of a suburban villa knelt down on the lawn and began to eat the grass. The old lady who lived in the villa, noticing the pathetic performance, came out on the doorstep and said: "My good man are you so hungry that you are obliged to eat grass?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied the tramp, "Oh, dear," said the lady. "Come around to the kitchen door; the grass is longer there."

* * * *

The maid had been hinting that she did not think much of service, and this, in conjunction with the nightly appearance of a rather sheepish-looking young man caused her mistress some apprehension.

"Martha, is it possible you are thinking of getting married?" said her mistress.

Yes, ma'am" admitted Martha, "Not to that young fellow who has been calling on you lately?"

"Yes ma'am, he's the one."

"But you've only known him a few weeks."

"Two months come Thursday," corrected Martha.

Do you think that is long enough to know a man before taking such an important step?"

"Well," answered Martha "it isn't as if he was some new fellow. A girl I know was engaged to him for quite a long time."

"Do Englishmen understand American slang?"

"Some of them. Why do you ask?"

"My daughter is to be married to an earl and he has just cabled to me to come across."

* * * *

"What are they moving the church for?"

"Well, stranger, I'm the Mayor of these diggin's and I am for law enforcement. We've got an ordinance what says no dance hall shall never be nearer than 300 feet from a church. I gave 'm three days to move the church"

* * * *

"Most surprising thing about Jenkins," said Hayes.

"Oh what's the news?" asked his friend.

"He must be doing frightfully well since he got married—sports a carriage and pair now, so I'm told.'

His friend nodded understandingly. "That's righ.. I saw him pushing them in the park the other morning"

* * * *

The rector had invited the village boys to the rectory for a strawberry tea. After they had finished, he, seeking to point the moral, said: "Now boys, wasn't that nicer than breaking into my garden and helping yourselves?"

"Oh, yes" chorused the boys.

"And why was it nicer " he asked a chubby-faced boy.

"Because, sir," was the reply, "we shouldn't have had any sugar and cream with them."

"Say Pa, what is chaos?"

Dad: "I don't exactly know, son, but it's something they are always bringing order out of."

* * * *

Foreman: "Do you think you're fit for really hard labour?"

Applicant: "Well some of the best judges in the country have thought so."

* * * *

Impressionistic Artist: I do wish you would watch that child. He has spoiled two of my pictures already.

Wife (after anxious scrutiny)—Which two, dear?

* * * *

Modern Girl: "So you don't admire me! Why?"

Modern Boy: "Because I am no judge of painting."

M.G.: "Did you ever see an angel that was not painted?"

* * * *

When the waiter brought the diner's steak, an exceptionally small one, the diner looked at it, held it up on his fork, and said to the waiter: "Yes, that's it, good-looking sample, eh! Bring me some!"

* * * *

"My husband wired me from Paris on my birthday, asking whether he should buy me a Rembrandt or a Titian. Now, which would you have?"

"Well, as far as that goes, most of those French cars are very good."

* * * *

"Why do we say a house is 'to let' and not 'to be let'?" asks "Jimmy."

This is a very old meaning of the little word, to permit or allow. At one time, agreements permitted or "let" a person occupy a house.

From this we acquired the habit of talking about "letting a house," and, naturally enough, such a house was described as being "to let."

"MERCHANTS OF DEATH"

(Courtesy: "De Fakkel", Amsterdam).

PROFITS ARE GROWING IN THE FACTORIES OF DEATH.

"Why are you rushing about like this on a hot day?"

"I'm trying to get something for my husband."

"Had any offers?"

* * * *

"Thomas, what is the matter with your brother?" asked the mother of the boys.

"He's crying," replied Thomas, "because I'm eating my cake and won't give him any."

"Is his own cake finished?" asked the mother.

"Yes, and he cried while I was eating that, too."

* * * *

"Pa, what's the difference between a hill and a pill?"

"I don't know my son, unless it's that a hill is high and a pill is round—is that it?"

"Naw! A hill is hard to get up and a pill is hard to get down."

* * * *

"What's this?" said the editor. "Mr. Longbow is lying at death's door. Make that read "laying".

"What?" exclaimed the young woman reporter, in surprise. "That is not correct."

"No," replied the editor, "but it's better to make a grammatical error than offend Longbow's relatives. His reputation for veracity is notoriously bad."

Reporter—"What is the professor's research work?"

Professor's Housekeeper—"It consists principally of hunting for his spectacles."

—⊰✤⊱—

"Murphy got rich quick, didn't he?"

"He got rich so quick that he can't swing a golf club without spitting on his hands."

—⊰✤⊱—

—Fisherman—"I tell you it was that long. I never saw such a fish!"

Friend—"I believe you."—

—⊰✤⊱—

Servant—"The doctor's here, sir."

Absent-minded Man—"I can't see him. Tell him I'm ill."

—⊰✤⊱—

"Wisdom is greater than wealth," said the sincere citizen.

"Perhaps," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "And yet you can found a college with money, but you can't start a bank with wisdom."

—⊰✤⊱—

Henpeck (who has just overheard his wife scolding maid)—"You and I both seem to be in the same unfortunate position, Mary."

Maid (indignantly)—Not likely! I'm giving her a week's notice tomorrow!"

Some of the children of our Group at Khar. They meet every Sunday at Bro. Shewak Bhojraj, the Secretary's place on the 16th road. Here, Mr. Nanik Motwane, visible at the back in a very cheerful mood with his two hands on the forehead, is seen helping them in a rehearsal of an Indian dance.

Irate Brother—Look here! I want you to quit keeping company with that fellow MacTavish. For two-pence I'd kick him right out of this house.

Sister—You needn't. For two-pence he'd leave of his own accord.

* * * *

First Burglar—I need glasses.

Second Ditto—What makes you think so?

First Burglar—Well, I was twirling the knobs of a safe and a dance orchestra began to play.

* * * *

George and Jim were discussing a mutual friend whose virtues of humility and self-effacement were hindering his prospects of advancement.

"He's just the sort of a fellow who deserves a better post," observed George.

"That may be," observed Jim, "But a fellow can't crise high in these days unless he has plenty of ounce!"

* * * *

Little bank roll, ere we part,
Let me press you to my heart.
All the year I've worked for you;
I've been faithful, you've been true.
Little bank roll, in a day.
You and I will go away.
To find some gay and festive spot?
I'll return—but you will not.

* * * *

During a frosty spell a householder discovered he had a bad burst, and telephoned for a plumber. That individual was a long time answering the summons.

When he did arrive he marched up to the householer and said, "Well, how's things, sir?"

"Oh," said the householder, sarcastically, "we don't need you now in your capacity as plumber. Do you, by any chance, give swimming lessons?"—

* * * *

They were on board the excursion steamer, and as Mr. Bigman, the prominent politician, strode the deck, he hoped that here at least he would not be recognized. But it was not to be.

You're Mr. Bigman, aren't you, sir?"

"That is my name," said the politician, frigidly, "but I'm not aware I have had the pleasure of seeing you before."

"What!" said the unabashed admirer, "you don't remember me? Don't you recollect that big meeting you had in Loamiton a year ago, and what a grand reception you got?"

"Yes, I remember that, But—"

"Well," was the triumphant rejoinder, "I was the fellow in the brown hat!"—

* * * *

"I'm awfully sorry, dad," said Willie "to think how much trouble I give mother."

"She hasn't complained has she?"

"No; she's very patient. But she often sends me to the shops for things and they are a good way off, and I know she gets cross waiting when she's in a hurry.'

"Not often I fancy."

"Oh, she's nearly always in a hurry She gets everything ready for the baking, and finds at the last moment she has no dripping or something and then she's in an awful fright; and I can't run a long distance you know and—I feel awfully sorry for poor mother."

"Humph! Well; what can we do about it?"

"I was thinking, dad, that perhaps you might get me a bicycle."

(Continued from Col. 7.)

pat, Balram, Balvant, Thomas, eight annas each.

* * * *

LAST WEEK'S RIDDLE.

The right answer of the last week's riddle is "Fortune." Those who had really solved it correctly may write to me within the next week, saying that they are, truthful in what they say, and letting me know their age as well as full address.

Fresh competitions will be set next Sunday. The prize winners are requested to inform us within a week latest what Swadeshi thing or book they would like to have worth the prize they have won, otherwise we will send books to our own choice.

Of course, all those, whose contributions appear here are entitled to receive eight annas each, too. May we, however, request the young contributors always to write in ink and on one side only of the paper. It facilitates our task.

Similarly, those who submit their drawings or sketches, should send them in black and white. And, always, please do not forget to mention your age and full address.

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Many children have sent for the forms this week also, and they have been duly despatched to them. Some did not mention their age, and therefore it was difficult to decide what form to send them?

We have three Classes, in the All India Children's Association. Children under 12 years can become Members, Boys and girls between 12 and 16 years can become Companions and those above 16 can become Associates. So, please, when writing for the form, let us know your age, so that the proper form may be sent to you.

It will be interesting for many to know the extract of a letter from Mr. M. S. Khan, Head Master, Anjuman High School, Khamgaon (Berar), who has shown his intention to start a branch of our Association at his place. In the course of his letter he says: "I have spoken to the public about it but owing to the Dewali festivities there has been a lul over other activities. . . I will now be moving about for the work, and report to you about it when a formed body has come into existence." Certainly, we shall be so glad to hear about the progress of this Children's movement.

There have been no other special enquiries last week to be replied to through these columns. Let us, however, repeat once more that we shall always feel happy to reply to any queries or solve any difficulties, of children, to the utmost of our ability.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Address all Communications to:—
Dada—"Gulistan,"
Khar-Bombay.

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION
Incorporating Balkan-ji-Bari
[MOTTO: Education and Entertainment]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is such a pleasure to meet you every week, if not physicaly, through this "Corner" at least. And it is greater pleasure to receive your letters. I am very glad to see that day by day the children's interest is increasing in this, their own Corner.

By this time, I have received many contributions from children, and I wish to assure you all that they would appear turn by turn, bye and bye. It is no use feeling hasty about them. But may I tell you that all contributions may not get prizes.

Still, you should not lag behind. Go on sending your attempts. Thus you will learn the art of writing, and one day, be able to write novels, poems, etc., etc. like the biggest artists, the world has produced.

Do you know drawing or painting? Then send me any picture that you have have drawn or painted? If the picture is a good one, it will appear in our "Corner," and also fetch you a good prize. Let the students studying upto Matric, girls and boys, try for this.

* * * *

A GOOD REASON.

And now I will tell you something funny that I heard from a child the other day. And then, I will also reproduce some of the attempts received from my younger sisters and brothers.

Gulab's auntie had come to stay in the neighbourhood for a few weeks, and of course, she visited the family fairly often. But with each visit, young Gulu seemed more pleased than ever to see her.

"I am glad you look forward to my visits with so much pleasure, Gula," said his auntie with a smile. "Is it that you have learned to love me?"

"Don't know about that," grinned Gulab. "But I notice we always have pakoras and potato chops also at tea when you come!"

* * * *

TRY THESE TRICKS

If you want to amuse your friends show them the following tricks. Drop a grape seed in a glass of soda water, or any kind of effervescent drink, and make a few magic passes with your left hand up and down the glass, thus pretending to control the movement of the seed which will rise to the top of the liquid, sink down to the bottom and then rise again. The bubbles become attached to the seed and raise it. At the surface the bubles explode and the seed sinks.

Then announce that you can put yourself through a keyhole. This is simple! Write the word "yourself" on a piece of paper, roll it up and pass it through the keyhole!

Ask a friend if he can touch a book inside and outside without opening it, and when he gives up the problem, take a book in your hands, and walk out of the room.

"Your'e not touching the book inside and outside without opening the book," your friend will say, "oh, yes; I am touching the book inside and outside—of the room," you reply.

Then tell your friends that it is possible to go out of the room with 'two' legs and return with 'ten.' To do this you must go out of the room and come back bringing two chairs with you.

—Sent by Bro. Rama.

* * * *

HINTS ON STUDY.

1. Mark out the hours of study.
2. Study intelligently.
3. Learn to command your attention.
4. Determine to succeed.
5. Be thorough in your study.
6. Rely on yourself.
7. Do not postpone lessons.
8. Frequently review your studies.
9. Make a free use of your pen.
10. Ask God's blessing.

—Sent by Sis. Savitri.

* * * *

THE THREE MURDERERS.

Once upon a time, three men were going through a forest, when they found a quantity of glittering gold near a huge oak tree. One of them said, "Brothers, pay heed to what I say. This treasure will make our fortune." Thereupon he told them with rare cunning that they should not cary off the gold in the day time lest they should be mistaken for thieves. Instead, he said they should draw lots and the one chosen should go back to town to bring food and drink. while the other two should remain to guard the gold.

They therefore drew lots and the lot fell to the youngest, who started for the town without loss of time. No sooner was he out of sight than the first speaker said to the other: "This gold is to be divided between three. I want it to be divided between two. When the youngster came back we'll kill him." The other agreed.

Meanwhile the young man who had gone to town wanted the gold for himself. So he put poison in the food of his two comrades, and returned his to companions. But hardly did he get any time to remove his cloak than the other two slew him.

When the deed was done the other two ate the food. Within a little while the poison took effect, and they both died too. Thus all the three died, without gaining the gold.

—Sent by Bro. F. Pinto.

* * * *

"THE BROTHER AND THE SISTER."

A father had a son and a daughter; the former remarkable for his good looks, the latter for her extraordinary ugliness.

While they were playing one day as children, they happened by chance to look together into a mirror that was placed on their mother's chair. The boy congratulated himself on his good looks; the girl grew angry, and could not bear the self praises of her Brother; interpreting all he said (and how could she do otherwise?) into reflection on herself.

She ran off to her father, to be avenged, in her turn, on her Brother, and spitefully accused him of having, as a boy, made use of that which belonged only to girls.

The father embraced them both, and bestowing his kisses and affection impartially on each said: "I wish you both every day to look into the mirror; you, my son, that you may not spoil your beauty by evil conduct, and you, my daughter, that you may make up for your want of beauty by your virtues."

—Sent by Sister Khairu Aliadin.

* * * *

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

Results of the competitions set on 4th November 1934.

SECTION I.

(Boys and girls under 12)

Solutions of the riddles:—

(1) Because it keeps its hands before its face.

(2) When you have it broken simply because it cannot keep you tied up.

(3) A sock or a stocking.

(4) Silence: utter a word and you break it.

(5) your uncles, aunts and cousins, for without U they could not exist.

Sisters Ganga, Malti, Venti and Brothers Prahlal, Venkat, Damodhar, Rupchand, eight annas each.

* * * *

SECTION II.

(Boys and girls between 12 and 16)

(1) The mud was two feet deep. The pole was in two feet of mud and four feet of water, with twelve feet above both.

(2) Friendship.

Sisters Jamna Rukmani and Brother Pribha, S. Ali, Vishnu and Gridhari, eight annas each.

* * * *

SECTION III.

(Students upto Matric.)

The date is MDC LXV.

Sisters Radha, Krishna Sindhu, Parvati Hema and Brothers Gan-

(Continued in Column 5.)

THE SOCIALIST: A WORLD FIGURE

The Advantages Of Cliches

(BY RUSTOM VAKEEL)

Are we getting more slum-minded, more depressed, more pessimistic about human nature? That is the question every-body, capitalist petit-bourgeois, Gandhiite, aesthete, artist, author has to face these days. There are acres of slums in modern novels, written in suburbs, red-flaming patches in D. H. Lawrence, miles and miles of slate-roofed donmitories called cities in Mr. Priestly, they dominate economies, they are the sores of body-politic which mar healthy thoughts, quash ideals in their cradle.

Slums, as a material of propaganda by that unfortunate individual the petit-bourgeois socialist, whose idealism is half sincere and half based on economic needs, have entered the cerebelums of our intelligentsia, making them what is called "Russian-minded."

A CREATURE OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

The arm-chair socialist, the petit-bourgeois trade union leader, the literateur with his Ibsen and Gorki, the long-haired Secretary of the College Socialist Union, have no "horny" hands, specially in India; they may personally be all fond of capital (who is not?), but if their bourgeois minds in spite of centuries of heredity, are less bourgeois and are swayed by an is'm, it may be socialism or communism. One wonders if to that extent it is not akin to humanity. It is, of course, easy to pick holes into that poor creature, as it is done by capitalists and their paid flunkeys (who may be socialists at heart). Socialism is an attitude of mind, which humanity is progressively welcoming. The petit-bourgeois who is the most vocal among the half-baked intelligentsia of to-day is a creature of certain unfortunate industrial, political, and social circumstances. His mind is a battlefield, a cock-pit of ideas, Aryan v. Semetic, Capital v. Labour, East v. West, Nation v. Humanity, Brahmin v. Non-Brahmin, Class v. Class, Black v. White and around the corner of his house there are hideous cells, dark and dirty, where people die of preventible diseases. If the socialists on his book-shelf continually remind him that God has no objection to Sanitary Inspectors, Primary Education, Birth-Control, but on the contrary, he co-operates and very sportingly in godless lands like Russia, he begins to talk. Of course, he talks, talks himself into committees, councils, corporations, assemblies, talks himself into front bench, into the cabinet, talks himself into Society with the big S., into headlines of Labour papers and of Liberal papers, talks from the house tops and through the microphone, into the charming sanctuary of your homes. He is still, to a great extent, the brain of the labour movement, the poor uneducated mass still thinks through him.

PROPAGANDIST IN HIS OWN WAY.

The sickening aesthete who weaves sonnets or paints pictures out of the misery of his fellow-men, may not be after all such a bad fellow as we take him to be. He is a propagandist in his own way, if he falls into the idiom or fashion of the time, if he out-Russians Rusian or talks about sex like young house surgeons with pretty nurses, or behaves like Caligula or Nero in a modern flat—well, poor-fellow, he is obeying the call of the age. If you question the proportion of labour and bourgeois in his make-up, if you question his behaviour, the way he lives, he is not in an honest position with reference to his professions and principles. If he sees the miners returning through dull dark streets to homes which are mere hovels—a cavalcade of strong study men who work in the bowels of the earth and he puts it all on canvass in a comfortable studio, or in print in newspaper or book, he does some service.

HE HAS HIS PLACE.

If the young socialist in India talks and talks in his arm-chair—to be more correct, his deck-chair—and is rather cynical of older politicians, it is because he sees things happening in other countries inspired by such ideology. He knows he is not hundred per cent. labour, he knows he cannot live in one of those horrible chawls which capitalism has built for its workers, his mind works in a different way. His cliches are foreign to the workers of our Bombay Mills. Materialist interpretation of history is a foreign concept to our uneducated masses. He knows and feels different, he is an intellectual petit-bourgeois, but with all his limitations he has his place in this transition stage. If he gets in the trade union as a careerist he is doing the right sort of work, furthering the cause of his fellow-men, while doing something for himself; he is doing a thing which is extremely human. The stiff-necked middle-class bourgeois who sniffs at him from an "honest" mediocre respectable attitude, is also an uninteresting careerist, going his anaemic way in the main-streets of life.

In Russia the petit-bourgeois is a ridiculed figure because hundred per cent. labour intelligentsia has a better right for leadership than such people, but with us here, where such leadership is wanting, the intellectual socialist has an honest role. If he has qualms of conscience, it is to his credit. It is just because his "isms" have been divorced from realities that his tongue flaps too much, but his emergence as an important figure in Congress politics joins up India and her masses with the great sorrowing striving millions in other lands.

A WORLD FIGURE.

The "Socialist" is a world figure, has an ideology which is comprehensible to the world's masses. A strike in Bombay is understood in terms of human factors from Karachi to Kam-schatka, and the poor striving mill workers of Bombay, Raghoba from Ratnagiri, and Kashibai from Panwel, are joined up with John and Harry from the Midlands and Karl and Elsa and Hansel from Saar and Ruhr and with Tin and Wu from Yangtsikiang. The great stirring world will understand the ideology of the strike as they would never understand the saintly beauties of the great apostle of non-violence. The injustice done to Raghoba of Ratnagiri will receive a universal interpretation—and the cliche, the despised cliche, will broadcast it to the world. When you go through the slums of Bombay, you go through the slums of the world speaking one language which is more or less the language of Socialism. The cliches narrow the world, it is the socialist "talker" who does the trick when you fight for Raghoba in terms of a world-known cliche, you raise him into international importance, you fit him into a world picture. Our petit-bourgeois has many limitations, he sees the world burdened with slums and takes a dark view of things, but his use of cliches is one of his strong points and not a weakness.

GLASGOW STUDENTS AT RECTORIAL ELECTION

Students of Glasgow University fought their usual battle for possession of the door to the polling booths (the University East Door) during the Rectorial Election at Glasgow University on October 28. Photo shows: The battle of the students in progress.

OUR DAILY BREAD

The man who is the owner of a normal heart is not conscious of the fact. His heart carries on its work without ever forcing its presence upon the attention of its owner. In a similar manner, the normal stomach and other parts of the digestive system do their duty in an unobtrusive way, writes Dr. Grant Fleming, M.D.

It is the digestive tract which receives, digests and assimilates our daily bread, in this way providing for the nutrition of all parts of the body. Proper nutrition depends, first of all, upon the selection of an adequte balanced diet. For the average normal person, this means the eating of a wide variety of foods, and the daily inclusion in the diet of milk and milk products, green leafy vegetables, and fruits.

Before the foods which are eaten can be used by the body as nourishment for the tissues, they must undergo certain changes, which may be called the process of digestion. The food is crushed and ground by the teeth in order that the digestive juices may act more readily upon small pieces of the foods eaten.

The first of the digestive juices is found in saliva, so that digestion begins even before the food is swallowed. Other juices are met within the stomach and the small intestine, being supplied by these parts or by other organs, such as liver and pancreas, which pour their juices into the intestinal tract. Each of the digestive juices has its own particular function and performs an essential part in digestion.

We are conscious of swallowing but we are unaware of the passage of food from the stomach, or of its movement along the intestinal tube of thirty-odd feet in length, which is coiled around in the abdominal cavity. The food is moved by the contraction of the muscle in the walls along of the intestines until it reaches the terminal part of the digestive canal or the large bowel. Here the unusable waste parts of the foods eaten collect to be evacuated at intervals.

Any upset of this long digestive tract of adjacent organs will disorganize digestion and so interfere with the proper and satisfactory use of our daily bread. When this occurs, we usually become aware of the fact that we have digestive organs. Commonly, we speak of this feeling as "indigestion."

Practically, this means that if you are aware that your digestive system is at work, it likely is not working properly. Now, the time to correct a disorder is at its beginning before serious damage has been done, or before the disorder has become firmly established. It is a mistake to wait until acute pain demands attention; it is far better to give attention to the slight discomforts which usually precede the more serious conditions.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

gently cover them with palms of your hands for five minutes or longer. Then open the eyes and you will notice the relief at once. The letters and objects which were indistinct have become very clear. It gives prompt results in those who feel difficulty in reading the finer print. By repetition the benefit becomes greater and more permanent. This is the safest sun treatment which can be given to every eye-patient without causing any kind of discomfort. Do not look at the sun with open eyes. Do not sit in the hot sun. When the sun is not shining substitute a strong electric light. At least a 300 watt light can be used. Sit about six inches from the light, or as near as you can without discomfort from the heat, allowing it to shine on your closed eye-lids as in the treatment

3. PALMING.—Every one must have noticed that when the eyes are tired, closing the eyes for a moment clears the vision and a kind of relief is felt on the eyes. But as some light still comes through the close eye-lids, a still greater relief can be obtained by excluding this light as well. This is done by covering the closed eyes with the palms of the hands. the fingers being crossed upon the forehead, in such a way as to avoid pressure on the eye-lids. This process is called palming.

IT IMPROVES VISION.

But even with the eyes closed and covered in such a way as to exclude all the light, the mind thinks some familiar or uninteresting stories etc. The imagination of black objects, pleasant and interesting things gives good relaxation. Familiar thing seen frequently as a hammer by carpenter, a brush by an artist, a knife by a surgeon, are better remembered. Palm for 5 to 15 minutes It improves vision, relieves headache, palming before going to bed induces sound sleep.

MURDERED KING LEAVES TEN MILLION DOLLARS

The assassinated King Alexander of Yugoslavia left a fortune valued at nearly dol 10,000,000.

The fortune consists of cash deposits in French, Swiss and British banks and an extensive property holding in Yugoslavia that increased enormously in volume in recent years.

Since King Alexander received more than dol 1,000,000 a year for his salary and royal expenses—about fourteen times the salary received by President Roosevelt—he was able each month to put aside dol 60,000 in Swiss francs.

The late King left the bulk of his fortune to his widow, Queen Marie, and his son, King Peter II, with lesser amounts to his sister, Princess Helena, and other relatives.

Perfect Sight Without Glasses

Right Way To Relieve Eye-Strain

(BY DR. R. S. AGRAWAL.)

Practically most of us living under civilized conditions suffer from some form of defective sight. What is the cause?

The cause of imperfect sight is eye-strain. We strain by using the eyes in the improper way. We do not know how to use the eyes at different times. When the eyes are rightly used there can be no strain. It is a common practice to prescribe glass for eye defects, but most of the patients with eye defects can be cured simply by learning the right use of the eyes.

1 BLINKING.—The normal eye blinks very often. Blinking is a great help to the vision because the eyes obtain a measure of rest when the eyes blink. The normal eye blinks all the time it is open. Blinking is done so rapidly that we do not notice it. In those suffering from defective vision blinking is very irregular and jerky. All sufferers from defective vision should, therefore cultivate the habit of blinking in right way to prevent the strain. If you do not know blinking, notice a person with normal vision or a tiny baby blinking. Learn to blink about once a second (but without effort), no matter what you may be doing. This is a very simple but effective way of relieving strain and it will be found that a great deal more reading can be done in this way.

2. HOW TO SEE DISTANT OBJECTS.—Never fix your sight on any particular part of the object, nor try to see it as a whole at a time, but move your eyes frequently on its different parts or to its right and left. Blink often. Fixing the sight and not blinking cause strain and make the object dim and give discomfort

3. HOW TO READ.—Move your head from side to side, blinking on the first and the last letter of the line. It is a common practice with many people to read without blinking; but such people feel their eyes tired after some time. Reading the finest print as close to the eyes as possible improves the near vision.

4. HOW TO WRITE—Watch your pen moving and blink frequently. It is a mistake to watch the back letters at the time while writing. It is a very good method even to improve hand-writing.

SHIFT YOUR SIGHT.

5. HOW TO SEE CINEMA.—Now-a-days cinemas are very common and every body is anxious to see the cinema. Cinematograph pictures are commonly supposed to be very injurious to the eyes and it is a fact that they often cause much discomfort and lowering the vision. They can, however, be made a means of improving the sight. They hurt the eyes because people strain to see them. While seeing the cinema blink frequently and shift your sight continuously from one side to the other of the screen.

6. SEWING.—Many ladies suffer from eye strain while doing sewing or needle work. They generally feel headache or heaviness in eye-balls after working for a few minutes even. The mistake they commit generally is that they keep their eyes fixed on the work and blink at long intervals. They should blink frequently and move the sight according to the movement of the needle. If the needle comes up, the sight should also move up and if the needle comes to the cloth the sight should also shift to the cloth. This shifting relieves the strain.

7. SUNRISE.—The value of the sun in all cases of defective vision is very great. Sometimes the sun gives miraculous results and improves the vision decidedly at the first sitting only. The eyes of some people become blind or defective after seeing the solar eclipse; that is because they stare at the sun. Any good method when practised in a wrong way may cause harm. I advise eye patients to enjoy the sun both morning and evening when the rays are not hot.

The best way is to close the eyes and face the sun and move the body gently from side to side to ensure the rays falling on all parts of the eyes with equal strength and to avoid discomfort of the heat. At first there may be slight discomfort which usually disappears in a few seconds. Continue for ten to fifteen minutes and then retire to a cool place. Keep the eyes closed and

(Continued in column 5.)

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World's Salvation Lies In International Peace Movement

Militarist Megalomania Has Never Charmed China, Says Her Generalissimo, Marshal Chiang Kai-Shek

"It often has been said, and, in some cases, said with unimpeachable competence, that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek, the forty-seven-year-old Generalissimo of the National Armies of China, is the hardest man on the globe to interview. He certainly is not the easiest. This is so for three reasons: first, the Marshal instinctively looks askance on interviewers; second, he is habituated drastically to action, rather than to words; third, with his multifold activities, military, political, and social, together with the great distance he must cover, his is undoubtedly the most restless and ubiquitous commander-in-chief in the world, keeping above his enemies in his private air-plane, and keeping aloft of bodily weakness on the wings of his ideas, a thin, wirelike, keen-witted, inflexibly wilful man."

Mr. Edward Price Bell, who writes in the above manner, succeeded, however, in securing a 15-minute interview with the Chinese Generalissimo at Kuling, 500 miles up the Yangtze-Kiang on a mountain top in Kiangsi. Mr. Bell gives an account of this interesting interview in the "Literary Digest." Intimation had come to Mr. Bell that "The Marshal will be pleased to see you at noon to-day at his bungalow. No. 13. He regrets he is not quite well, is very busy, and can give you only fifteen minutes."

An arduous ascent into the azure of the Lushan Heights for a talk of fifteen minutes! A man of brains can say a lot in fifteen minutes! Observes Mr. Bell and continues as follows:—

At five minutes to noon on that day, I stopped in front of a snug little island of stone, brick, and wood in a wavy lake of richly golden asters, the Marshal's bungalow and garden, clinging to an acclivity above a thick stone wall bordering a path which would have been a street in an ordinary town (there are no street, only up-and-down stony paths, in residential Kuling). There were two gateways to the garden, each with a pair of massive stone posts, and each guarded by two clean-limbed young soldiers in smart green uniforms, without rifles, but with long-barreled automatic pistols holstered to their belts.

I approached two of these guards, and they waved me in the direction of the other two. These, in turn, I approached, while they stood rigidly at attention, boring me with their black eyes, tight-lipped, dumb. I drew a card from my case and pointed it up at the house. One of the soldiers took the card, stepped inside the gate, and handed it to another soldier.

I waited, the guards never taking their black eyes off me. Presently, a handsome Chinese gentleman in a long white gown appeared at the top of the stairway, spoke to the sentries, and beckoned me to enter. I passed between the big gate-posts, climbed the stone steps, and was ushered with simple formality into a bright, cool waitingroom the windows of which opened upon the lake of gold.

"Will you kindly come this way, Mr. Bell?"

MARSHAL'S WIFE.

It was the handsome Chinese gentleman in the long white gown. He led me through a wide, short corridor, up a few steps, on a little farther, up a few more steps, and, there, parted two heavy curtains, inclining his head as a sign for me to proceed. I walked into a roomy drawing-room, comfortably tho not luxuriously furnished, its windows affording a view of the asters, the grand leafy gorge and mellow mountain tops afar dreaming in the midday sun. Before me stood Doctor Kung, smiling. Near him stood a beautiful Chinese lady in early middle age, also smiling. Doctor Kung took my hand, turned toward the lady, and said:

"Mr. Bell, Madame Chiang Kai-shek."

She seized my hand with a cordial, "So glad to see you," bade me sit in a capacious chair, and began to chat rapidly in limpid idiomatic English. (She is one of the six children, three sisters and three brothers, of the elite and gifted Soong family, and is an alumna of Wellesley College.)

Dr. Kung joined in the conversation, but we had talked only a little while when there was a slight sound at the inner end of the room, and I saw a slender, delicate, sinewy, sharp-visaged, amiable-looking man coming briskly toward me, clad in a long, blue gown buttoned to the throat. We all instantly rose. Doctor Kung said, "Mr. Bell, His Excellency the Marshal," and I had a firm, friendly handshake with the man whom future historians 'may' call the George Washington of the New China, the China of the "permanent" Renaissance.

BRIGHTNESS IN HIS FACE.

While we got into our fifteen minutes' talk without the loss of a moment, let the record of it wait while we regard the Marshal somewhat more narrowly. His long-fingered hands are like his body, thin, hard, and well-articulated. His elongated, acute face, with the high brow, marked cheek-bones, large nose, finely-cut mouth, dark mustache and eyebrows, strong chin, and piercing black eyes, must be one of the most vivid ever set in a human head. I, at any rate, never have seen another man's face with such intensity of brightness in it.

So keenly does the Marshal look at you when you speak to him, and so comprehending is his expression, that you can not believe he does not understand your English. And, perhaps, in a kind of spiritual way, he does. But he listens to the translation in Chinese before replying. And, then, his words—just words enough to answer your question—come quickly and softly, with frequent smiles, and, now and then, what seems to be the faintest touch of a wistful sadness on his features.

"Your Excellency," I began, "may I ask if the Chinese people, spiritually, morally, and physically, are potentially first-rate soldiers?"

"They unquestionably are. They are loyal and courageous, and willingly lay down their lives for a worthy cause. Physically, they can endure indefinite hardship. Some, to be sure, are better fitted to fight than others. Particularly, the natives of Shantung, Honan, and Hunan, and of parts of Chewian, Kwang Tung, and Kwangsi, embody fine military material, needing only scientific training."

"Is the rise of a great National Army in China a necessity of Chinese political consolidation, and economic reconstruction?"

"No. China's deepest passion is for peace. Militarist megalomania never has charmed us. We entertain no designs of aggression against our neighbours. Neither do we desire to maintain a big army for domestic purposes. Steps already are being taken to reorganize and reduce the large existing forces mobilized for bandit-suppression. We shall have an army only large enough to insure law and order at home and to defend our sovereign rights in case of necessity. For political consolidation, and economic reconstruction, we shall depend upon popular education, and upon zealous co-operation among the leaders, not upon armed force."

RISE OF A CONQUEROR.

"Some writers to-day," I observed, "speculate about a conqueror, perhaps a conqueror rising in East Asia, who will bring the world to his feet."

Madame Chiang translated the words to her husband, and his eyes twinkled.

"Do you believe that?" I asked. "Or do you think racial and national identities will preserve themselves against conquest from any source?"

"I am wholly unable," said the Marshal, "to foresee the rise of a conqueror, sectional or worldly, even if there be men or nations with such ambitions. Judging by experience, racial and national identities are not readily reducible; they yield much less easily to the assaults of would-be conquerors than to the march of literary imagination. Wholesale conquest is impossible. Any commander embarking upon such a course would be eliminated long before he could realize his grandiose dream. An individual, a nation, even a class of people, may cherish thought of world domination. It were better if they studied facts and history, considered the complexity of temperaments and tempers of the different races existent in different claims. If they did that, they would appreciate the unthinkableness of this enlightened world, or even a large section of it, tolerating a monarchial dictatorship of any kind."

"Who was the greatest soldier of history, and what was his most valuable contribution to mankind?"

Doctor Kung translated this question, looking earnestly at the Marshal as he did so. Are you expecting to hear the name of Alexander the Great, Caesar, Hannibal, Napoleon, Wellington Lee, Grant? This is what the Marshal said:

"Dr. Sun Yat-sen, to my mind, was the greatest soldier of history. A great soldier wins his battles to bring glory to his country, and to protect his people or defend his country, with the least possible amount of suffering, destruction, and bloodshed. Dr. Sun Yat-sen had the extraordinary quality of turning his foes into friends on the battle-field, thereby doing away with many of the atrocities of modern warfare. His most valuable contribution to humanity was the emancipation of a quarter of the human race through very little bloodshed. His was an army of peace. He won his way through by ideals and principles, rather than by weapons of war. These were complementary only to his nationalist movement. His political and moral purposes. He liberated a vast and oppressed people, restored to them their livelihood and birth-rights, gave them equality and justice."

CONFIDENCE IN PEACE MOVEMENT.

"Have you any real confidence," I inquired, "in the international peace movement?"

"I am perfectly confident the international peace movement ultimately will succeed. Civilization otherwise can not be perpetuated; it is incompatible with continual resorts to war over grievances either real or imaginary. Are we not all, by now, convinced of the futility of war, of its fatuity and disaster, of its moral and material ruination? The peacemakers are working as they never worked before. Their hearts are in their cause. Right is in it. Salvation is in it. I foresee the final crowning of their efforts with a glorious success."

"How should you yourself set about insuring world peace?"

"By inculcating the lesson of inexorable fidelity to international agreements forbidding aggression. There should be no violation of these agreements on any pretext, no violation in either letter or spirit. The rigting of all wrongs should be sought by peaceful means. International dealings should be based, once and for all, on co-operation and conciliation'.'

"Your Excellency"—this was my last question—"what is the core of your New Life Movement?"

As the Marshal answered this question, one seemed to see in him, in his grave manner, in his brilliant face, the glow of the fire of the prophet.

"Citizenship as a beautiful moral ideal, and, as a sheer social indispensability, is the core of the New Life Movement. Our history is more than 4,000, it is 5,000, years old. For a very long time we had great qualities, but we lost them; the people were denied all participation in, and all knowledge of, public affairs; the family and the clan bounded thir social ideas and experience; theirs only to carry the burdens of the State. When the great change came, when Dr. Sun Yat-sen's heart and mind fructified in China, our people were unprepared for their new freedom. They were bewildered. They are bewildered yet. A vast work of individual and collective education lies ahead of us, and we are entering upon it with what we think is a sure grasp of the essential fundamentals. We expect to eradicate from Chinese life luxury, superstition, political and social wrong. For these we expect to substitute clean and simple living, a high popular moral sense, good manners among the people, and ability, economy, and justice in the Government. In a word, we are returning to the old Chinese virtues."

My new friends (Madame Chiang, by the way, is a sister of the wife of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and of the wife of Doctor Kung) gave me a most kindly farewell, and I walked past the sentries, and down the sun-spangled gorge, under the spell of the Marshal's great dream.

MIRABEN AT WHITE HOUSE

Miraben (Miss Madeleine Slade) who returned to India on Wednesday from her tour in Western Countries, paid a visit to Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, at the White House, during her brief-stay in Washington. "We had a most interesting and delightful talk, and I greatly enjoyed it," she said. Photo shows Miraben in the Khaddar costume and sandals she were in the States.

Ordeal By Fire Still Survives

Guilt Or Innocence Decided By Ability To Lick Red-Hot Iron!

It is perhaps the only place in the world to-day where justice is still administered with red-hot iron—Beersheba, in the land of the Bible writes "The People.")

In olden times, ordeal by fire was a common method of proving or disproving guilt of a crime.

Now, hundreds of years after that custom died out in England, Mr. H. V. Morton has come upon it in his travels.

In his book, "In the Steps of the Master' (Rich and Cowan, 7s. 6d. net), describing his wanderings over the country traversed by Christ, Mr. Morton has some wonderfully interesting things to tell about the way in which justice is still dispensed in Palestine.

But perhaps nothing is so strange as this survival of the ordeal by fire.

describing porceedings in a court to which he was introduced by Arif el Arif, Governor of the Beersheba district, Mr. Morton says:

"Suddenly the argumnts round the little tables were interrupted by a violent old Bedouin with a lean face and scanty beard, who rose up and shrieked in fury at the judges. The Governor hit the bench with a mallet, but the old man rushed forward foaming at the mouth with rage.

'It appeared that the old man charged a young Bedouin of the same tribe with the theft of £400, which the old man said had been kept in a pot. Th defence was that the old man had never had £4 let alone £400. Whereupon the old fellow started to scream with rage.

"He is demanding the trial by fire, said Arif el Arif 'I do not think we shall llow it in this case.'

"'You don't mean to say that you permit trial by fire?

"It is the most respected verdict of all. The whole desert respects the trial by fire,' he replied. The men who administer it are known as 'Mobishaa,' and the ordeal itself as 'Bishaa.' There are only two such men in all Arabia, one in Sinai and one in the Hedjaz. We employ the man from Sinai.

"The method is this. The 'Mobishaa' first asks for a confession. If this is not made, he takes fire and heats an iron in if until it is white h t and covered with white sparks. He then collects his fee. This is £10. Defendant and plaintiff each give him £5, and at the end of the ordeal he returns half the fee to the innocent party.

"The accused steps forward is given water to wash out his mouth, and is then asked to lick the red-hot iron three times. At the end of this ordeal the 'Mobishaa's examines is tongue and gives judgment. It is an extraordinary thing—and you will think I am romancing—but I have seen men pass unscathed through the ordeal.

"But that can have nothing to do with their guilt or innocence!

"On the contrary, I believe it has. The guilty man is so terrified that his mouth goes dry and he gets terribly burned. But the innocent man's saliva continues to flow and he does not show anything on his tongue after the ordeal but a redness. Anyhow, the 'Mobishaa's' verdict is never questioned. It is the verdict of Allah. . "

The law administered in this court, which is held once a week, says Mr. Morton, is older than many of the books of the Old Testament; it is the old tribal law observed in the desent centuries before the children of Israel fled from Egypt.

The commonest offences," he adds "are raids on animale, blood feuds or murder, breaches of desert etiquette and disputes about land, money and so forth.

"Women rarely enter the desert courts and crimes against against them are practically non-existent. The fine for molesting Bedouin women is half that of the fine for murder, about 20 riding camels, unless the offence occurs at night, when the fine is only 10 camels."

The reason for this, according to the explanation given to Mr. Morton, is that in day-time the girl would be alone, drawing water or at work in the desert, while at night it is her own fault if she is not safe in the family tent!

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B.C.3

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OATINE SNOW used every day will preserve and protect that perfect beauty from sun, dust, wind and rain. Oatine Cream nightly, Oatine Snow daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for developing, preserving and maintaining beauty indefinitely.

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It will make you fortunate, give you service make you victorious in litigation and bring you profit in trade. A Reward of Rs. 100, if proved fallible. Price including postage etc., Rs. 2-7.

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UTILITY COMPETITION RESULTS

List Of Prize Winners

There were Thirty-one (31) all correct entries. Therefore the first, second and third prizes of Rs. 500, Rs. 200 and Rs. 100 respectively, have been amalgamated and divided equally among Thirty-one (31) successful competitors each getting Rs. 25-13 as.

1. MRS. SARASWATIBAI M. LIMAYE
Gore's House,
Near Damle's Wada.
MIRAJ.
2. R. NUSSERWANJI.
Bridge View Building,
3rd Floor,
GRANT ROAD
3. D. FONSECA,
123, St. Sabastain's Colony,
BANDRA
4. G. P. SHARMA,
79|81, 3rd Bhoiwada,
BOMBAY.
5. B. G. DALVI,
C|o. Dr. A. G. Dalvi
M.B.B.S.
Yeshodhan Hindu Colony
DADAR.
6. F. ROZARIO,
140, Mount Road,
MAZAGAON.
7. S. NADKARNI,
C|o. Inspector of Police,
DHARWAR.
8. M. N. MANTRAWADY,
2, Contractor Building,
22 Prarthana Samaj,
BOMBAY.
9. Mrs. P. POLLOCK,
Aga Building,
Carrol Road,
Opp. ELPHINSTONE RD.,
B.B. & C.I. Rly.
10. Miss PERIN JALNAVALA,
Pali Road,
Opp. Convent,
BANDRA.
11. J. S. BANDEKAR,
Jamna Mansion,
14, Khetwadi,
GIRGAUM.
12. AHMED KHAN,
Staff No. 3722,
Loco Machine Shop,
G.I.P. PAREL WORKS
13. Mrs. CHRISTINE MENEZES,
Cecil Cottage,
St. Sebastian Colony,
BANDRA.
14. JETHALAL RATILAL MEHTA,
Safe Deposit Dept.
Bullion Exchange Ltd.,
Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.
15. G. N. TILAK.
264, Budhwar Peth,
POONA CITY.
16. JOHN S. FERNANDES,
Sweet Home,
10th Road,
KHAR.
17. MULCHAND HIRJI,
C|o. C. G. L.
No. 5 Pali Hill,
BANDRA.
18. RUSTOM J. LALA,
Amin Nursery,
Girgaum Back Road,
BOMBAY
19. PETER GOMES,
C|o. Messrs. Matubhai J. & Madan
94, Medows Street,
FORT.
20. P. CHELWAM PILLAI,
Bombay Light House,
38, James Street,
SECUNDERABAD, Dn.
21. W. A. KIDD,
C|o., W. I. F. A. Ltd.,
Club House,
COOPERAGE.
22. F. J. SAHER,
37, Malabar Mansion,
APOLLO BUNDER.
23. Bai ANNAPURNA,
C|o. Raghu Natha,
(Contractor),
Topdara,
AJMERE
24. JAGANNATH KIRTIKAR,
153, Hill Road,
BANDRA.
25. ARDESHIR BEJONJI KUTAR,
Mottan Mansion,
Motibai Street,
TARDEO ROAD,
26. MISTRI DHAGJI FAKIRJI,
GUNDEVA,
Gundevi,
Via BILLIMORA
27. Mrs. EMILY ZURDE,
Vincent Terrace,
Pasta Road,
DADAR.
28. D. A. HUKERI,
Auditor,
Co-operative Societies,
CHIKODI,
Dist. BELGAUM.
29. Rustom B. JOSHI,
638, Parsee Colony,
DADAR.
30. A. L. ALIMO,
Perry Road,
BANDRA.
31. JAL B. UNWALLA,
Opp. Ice Factory,
Wright Town,
JUBBULPORE.

The following forty (40) competitors get a Consolation Prize of Rs. 5 each.

1. MANIBHAI D. DESAI,
Ex-Secretary,
Nanimetwad,
BULSAR.
2. RUSTOM A. WADIA,
Rly. Blocks 29-A,
WARDHA.
3. K. N. S. ROW,
International General Electric Co. (India), Ltd.,
Ballard Estate,
BOMBAY.
4. SARAFALLY RAJABALLY,
VANKANERWALLA,
C/o. Hassanally & Sons
36, Clive Street,
CALCUTTA.
5. RASHID SHAPUR IRANI,
Lower Parel Yazdani Restaurant,
Hassan Building,
LOWER PAREL.
6. MISS HASNUBAI ABBASKHAN KHAN,
C/o. Abbaskhan U. Khan,
Sabar Kantha Agency,
SADRA,
Agency A. B. Rly.
7. A. MOUSINHO,
Willingdon South
SANTA-CRUZ.
8. P. R. IYER,
C/o. Grahams Trading Co. (INDIA) Ltd.
16 Bank Street,
FORT.
9. MRS BANOOBAI FAREDOON IRANI,
Opp. Gai Kasai's Masjid
Irani's Chawl
CAMP POONA.
10. BACHUBHOY,
C/o. Babubhoy Bhagwandas Rajula
KATHIAWAR.
11. NARANJI SHAMJI,
Raisumwalla's Chawl
Jiwadia Lane
Agra Road,
GHATKOPAR.
12. V. GOVINDARAO,
Office of the Registrar Co-operative Societies,
H. E. H. the Nizam's Government,
HYDERABAD DECCAN.
13. MISS JALAN DOSSABHOY RAO.
Marfatia Building,
Station Road
SURAT.
14. HOOSEIN AHMED PATEL,
Std. IV.
Imperial High School
GRANT ROAD.
15. S. R. WAGLE,
Saraswati Baug,
JOGESHWARI.
16. MISS JINA BURJORJEE GARIBA (Nurse),
C. M. Hospital,
Yerowda
POONA.
17. MAGANLAL JINA. JOY SANGHADIA,
Furniture Shop of
Shanti Bhuvan
BALSAR.
18. H. A. TRIPP,
2 Mazagaon Terrace
Nesbit Road
BOMBAY 10.
19. RUSTOM DORABJI; HOTELWALLA,
Dorabji's Hotel,
Dastur Meher Road
POONA
20. M. Y. A. SHAIKH,
General Dept.,
Secretariat
BOMBAY.
21. R. G. KOTHAMBAWALLA,
Tyabpura Mohalla
Lunawada Estate
(Panchmahal)
GODHRA
22. M. C. PARTHASARATY,
Savarna Vilas
Laxmipuram
MYSORE.
23. SORAB BOMAN IRANI,
Ranchod Lane
Gorwalla's Building,
Parsee Panchayat Wadi
KARACHI.
24. P. J. MACHADO,
Lobo's Building
Varangaon Road,
BHUSAWAL (Khandesh).
25. SHRIRAM KRISHNARAO KURTEKAR,
C/o. D. M. Despande Esq.,
High Court Pleader
Rifle Range AKOLA.
26. RUSTOM MERWAN IRANI,
Imperial Restaurant
Lamington Road
Near Imperial Cinema
GRANT ROAD
27. DHAYABHOY WAGHJIBHOY
Tobacco Merchant
Jagjiwan Dayal Chawl
Agra Road
GHATKOPAR.
28. AMBALAL P. PATEL.
Near Narayan Dev.
NADIAD.
29. MORESHWAR KESHAV KARVE.
Accountant General's Office
BOMBAY.
30. MALATIBAI,
C/o Mr. K. B. Abzulpurkar,
B.A., LL.B.,
High Court Vakil.
770 Sultan Bazaar,
HYDERABAD DECCAN.
31. HARISHANKAR N. BHULESKAR
Rashikashram,
Nanabhoy Road
MALAD.
32. JAL NUSSERWANJI PATEL,
Tutorial High School for Boys
Std. VI A.
Gowalia Tank Road
BOMBAY.
33. MUZAFFARKHAN HAMZAKHAN,
Peth, 1st Lane
Dhulia
WEST KHANDESH.
34. KAIKHUSROO ARDESHIR IRANI,
Portuguese Restaurant
CHIRA BAZAAR.
35. J. P. MATHER,
56 Grant Medical College
J. J. Hospital
BYCULLA.
36. H. M. ACHARYA,
C/o. D. M. Acharya Bros.
Clearing and Forwarding Agents
Bunder Road
KARACHI.
37. MARAZBAN ARDESHIR, IRANI
Dispensary Road,
next to Hospital,
BULSAR.
38. K. J. KIRPALANI,
Star Mansion
Wode House Road
COLABA.
39. D. A. PARMAR,
C/o. Dr. M. N. Goswami
92 Upper Circular Road,
Science College
CALCUTTA.
40. MRS. L. STEPHENS,
7, Hussain Mastri Street
Rayapuram
MADRAS.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right	Illustrations Left	Illustrations Right
A	13	J	6
B	15	K	10
C	4	L	3
D	8	M	1
E	17	N	12
F	2	O	5
G	16	P	9
H	18	Q	14
I	11	R	7

WORLD OF SCIENCE

CELLULOSE RESEARCH

Laminated And Bullet-proof "Glass"

Dr. G. J. Esselen, the president of Chemical and Research Development Inc., Boston, has described in the "Journal of the Franklin Institute" some of the newest applications of cellulose, says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian". This is the material which forms the units of the framework of all plants. In the manufacture of artificial silk vegetable materials are dissolved into their units, which are put together again in the form of threads. Transparent sheets of cellulose are used in making laminated "glass" for motor-car screens. About 70 per cent. of all the laminated "glass" made in the United States is made of cellulose. Bulletproof "glass" consists of five laminations of cellulose sheets, with a sheet of plate glass three-quarters of an inch in the middle. It is used in armoured cars and bank counters. In 1910 no rayon was made in the United States and in 1931 144,000,000 lb. was made. Much cellulose is now being used in the manufacture of shoes. Its use eliminates all stitching and nailing of the soles. The soles and the uppers are stuck together with a cellulose cement by holding them in contact for fifty seconds. With this process one operative stuck soles on to 1,580 pairs of shoes in eight hours fifteen minutes.

BLASTING ATOMS

Disintegration By Waves

Previously the disintegration of atoms has always been made by the use of bombarding particles. When Rutherford first disintegrated an atom in 1919 he bombarded it with the swift particles shot out by radioactive substances. When Cockcroft and Walton first disintegrated atoms by machinery in 1932 they used an electrical apparatus that shot atoms of hydrogen at them.

Dr. J Chadwick the discoverer of the neutron, and Mr. M. Goldhaber, working in the Cavendish Laboratory, have now discovered that atoms of heavy hydrogen may be disintegrated by the very penetrating waves emitted by one of the radioactive derivatives of thorium. According to their account in "Nature" they find that the nucleus of the heaav hydrogen atom is split into a nucleus of an ordnary hydrogen atom and a neutron. This experiment has several important aspects, as it provides a reliable method of estimating the mass of the neutron. The recent vast advances in nuclear physics have as yet produced far more qualitative than quantitative results. The need for methods of exact measurement in these regions is now pressing, and again Dr. Chadwick has found an important path of research.—"Manchester Guardian."

PREHISTORIC CHILD

20,000 Year Old Skeleton Found In France

The skeleton of a prehistoric child, estimated to be 20,000 years old, has been discovered in the Vezere Valley in France. Scientists said it was apparently a magnificent specimen of the Neanderthal type.

The mass of earth in which it had been encased was carefully extracted by diggers and carried to Lemoustier, where it awaits archaeological experts, who will perform the delicate operation of cleaning and scraping the bones and preparing them for study.

The skull, which now is the only part visible, seemed to present all the characteristics of the Neanderthal man scientists said.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS

X-rays may now be produced from mercury, it was announced recently in "The Physical Review," by Wesley M. Coates and David H. Sloan of the University of California. X-rays are usually produced by bombarding a metal plate with high-speed electrons. They have also been produced by bombarding with protons (hearts of hydrogen atoms) and alpha particles (hearts of helium atoms). Hitherto, no way of giving such heavy particles as mercury atoms sufficient velocity for the task has been known. The University of California scientists accomplished it with the aid of a new high-power vacuum tube.

* * * *

Rays of light from the moon and from the bright star Vega recently were transformed into sound and broadcast by scientists of the University of Czechoslovakia, at Prague. The rays were focused upon a photoelectric cell by a telescope, and the resulting current was made to operate a loud-speaker. The sound made by the moon's rays was said to resehble tolling of large bells; that of Vega the subdued but high-pitched shouting of a vast crowd.

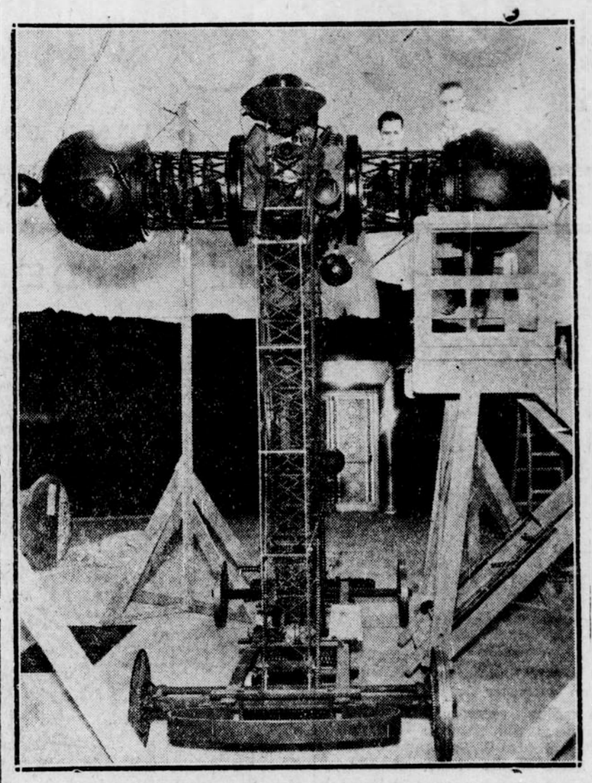
* * * *

A new telephone device popular in Austria enables any subscriber who leaves his home or office to notify would-be telephone-callers when he will be back, according to Dr. E. E. Free's "This Week's Science." This is done by setting the returning hour on a small dial. Anyone who telephones while the subscriber is away automatically receives the information.

* * * *

Advances in medical and sanitary science have eliminated typhoid, bronchitis, and diphtheria from the list of principal causes of death in the last two decades, figures recently compiled by "The American Druggist" reveal. The seven principal causes of death now, in order of deadliness, are heart disease, cancer, apoplexy, pneumonia, Bright's disease, tuberculosis, and influenza.

LOS ANGELES PLANATORIUM



American and German experts are installing the planatarium that will be a feature of the new Griffith Observatory at Los Angeles. The huge projector is a combination of enumerable small projectors which combine to throw replicas of all-known heavenly bodies on an artificial sky inside of the dome.

WAR DECLARED ON SWINDLERS

U. S. Federal Board To Combat Fraudulent Transactions On Exchange

A relentless campaign to curb stock swindlers and their worthless securities has been initiated by the Securities and Exchange Commission, says a Washington correspondent.

A successful issue to the campaign will mean the elimination of valueless and fraudulent stocks from exchanges. Further, it was revealed to-day, the drive in some instances will eliminate or drastically remodel the exchanges themselves.

Already 60 investigators are in the field. This staff will be sufficiently augmented to make a thorough check of security sales. Some of the evidence regarding stocks actually listed on minor exchanges indicates the use of such exchanges by promoters simply to give prestige to worthless issues.

Commission officials believe they can end stock swindling of this character and protect projected future victims of slick salesmen.

The first method of attack is against exchanges which have permitted listing of valueless securities.

Officials feel that refusal of the commission to recognize these issues will reduce the possibility of their sale. At present a swindler calls his victim, and points to the rapid upward swing on such and such an exchange. The gullible investor believes the quotations have merit and buys the stock. As a matter of fact, the price swing probably resulted from manipulation, and the stock had no actual value.

The commission has a further weapon in its power to refuse recognition to exchanges themselves.

Commission investigators are at present examining these exchanges. One—the New York Mining Exchange—already has been refused recognition. Others may receive similar treatment.

A third point of attack is through the Securities Act of 1933, which requires the filing of certain information with the commission before a new security may be sold.

The campaign will necessitate a much larger budget than the commission now has available, but one official said he was sure Congress would be willing to help.

J. P. TURNS BOOTLEGGER

A Churchwarden and justice of the peace turned bootlegger!

Such was the career of Commander C.R. Swanson, R.N.R., who, while in Africa, was a district Commissioner, churchwarden and J.P.

He described his exploits in mail week to the Southampton Rotarians.

"After my return from Africa," he said, "I went West. I did not go empty-handed, for I took with me a nice bag parcel of Scotch whisky.

BOOTLEGGERS' KING.

"With my whisky I was told to go to a little island, and it was there that I met the king of bootleggers. He was a teetotaller. He told me, 'I don't drink whisky. I haul it.' "

Commander Swanson went on to relate how he called on a judge and left his card as a district commissioner and J.P. The judge lived at the bootleggers' hotel and was the only man on the island who dressed for dinner.

It was a strange sight, said Commander Swanson, to see him sitting in immaculate evening-dress, surrounded by bootleggers in singlets with rolls of notes tucked in their pockets.

While there Commander Swanson also met a man who used to be a captain in a crack regiment and who was then in the bootlegging game.—"The People."

LONDON CONSTABLE TURNS BANDIT

Charles Walker, aged 25, was formerly a member of the Metropolitan Police Force—now he has gone to jail for 18 months with hard labour as a motor bandit.

He and another man, Cecil Randle Tapper, 23, of Revue Rd., Dagenham—who has been jailed for a similar term—staged an amazing taxi hold-up which netted them £590 at Altrincham, Cheshire.

When they were charged at Chester Assizes it was stated that Miss Jessie Leah, a cashier, was carrying the £590 in a taxi, to pay wages, when Walker flung open the door, snatched the bag containing the money and leapt on to another car which was waiting with Tapper at the wheel.

The men, said prosecuting counsel, appeared to have travelled from London with the deliberate intention of committing the theft.

The tiny changes in temperature caused by compression and expansion in the air as sound-waves pass through it are now being measured by Ellis A. Johnson of the Round Hill station of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The instrument used is a minute thermocouple, so sensitive that it can measure the "heat" of sounds too feeble for the ear to detect.

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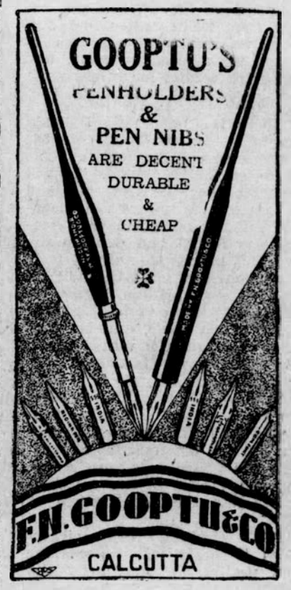

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Congress, Temple Of India's Freedom

Satyamurti Invites Justicites To Join It

Verdict Of Electorate Definitely Against Their Party

MADRAS, (By Mail).

"SIR SAMUEL HOARE said in a proud and arrogant moment that 'the caravan will pass on whatever dogs bark.'

"The Election has given a resounding answer to it. The caravan of the Indian National Congress will pass on towards Swaraj, whatever dogs may bark," said Mr. S. Satyamurti, in the course of a statement to the Press on the victory of the Congress in Assembly Elections.

OPPOSITION STRENGTH.

"Already more than 40 seats," continued Mr. Satyamurti, "have been captured by the Congress in the Assembly. I expect at least 10 more seats will be captured. Besides these 50 seats, there will be at least 15 other members, Hindus and Muslims, who, though they do not formally belong to the Congress Party, will normally act with the Congress Party. We shall be, therefore, for all practical purposes a party of 65. I am moreover confident that we shall attract a few more to our party for the law of accretion is as valid in politics as in physics. I am, therefore, quite hopeful that when the new Legislative Assembly starts, we shall be able, on critical occasions, to defeat the Government.

EYE-OPENER TO BUREAUCRACY.

"The return of all Congress candidates in this Province has a few distinct lessons for the Government and the anti-Congress parties. The sheer number of votes cast in favour of the candidates is almost staggering in its size and must be an eye-opener to the bureaucracy and its supporters. Let there be no mistake about it. Almost all the Congress candidates were opposed by men holding different political and social opinions. But practically all of them were supported by the Justice Party and specially by the Raja of Bobbili, the Chief Minister of the Province. It did not matter to them whether the anti-Congress candidate was a Justice Party-man or a political non-entity or a social reactionary. It was enough for them that they opposed the Congress candidate. If, ever there was a clear and unequivocal verdict against the Justice Party and its Ministry, it was during these elections.

THE NATIONAL DEMAND.

"As for our work in the Assembly, I can assure all the people of this province that our first duty will be to reject any constitution sought to be foisted on this country which falls short of national demand for Purna Swaraj. After having done that, we shall press for a Constituent Assembly to settle the future constitution of India. If the Government does not listen to our demand, we shall make that a central issue in the next elections to the Provincial Legislatures, which should come up before the end of the next year. And when, as I hope, we are returned with thumping majorities to all the Provincial Councils, we shall reiterate the demand. If even then, the demand be not acceded to by the Government, we shall proceed to summon a Constituent Assembly ourselves, which shall consist of all the elected Congress Representatives in the Provincial Legislatures and in the Assembly and the members of the newly-constituted all-India Congress Committee. We shall also invite the few other elected members of the Legislatures who may belong to other parties. That Assembly will frame the future Constitution of India. If necessary, that Assembly will also decide and forge all legitimate and peaceful sanctions for enforcing the united will and demand of the Indian Nation.

OUT FOR FISCAL FREEDOM.

"I must also state that while doing these fundamental things in the interests of the Nation we will neglect no opportunity to serve the immediate interests of the Province and of the country. We have no use for Imperial Preferences or Ottawa Pacts and the like of them. We want India's fiscal freedom to be unfettered by any Imperial obligations, save those which are demonstrably in the interests of India. We shall, therefore, oppose all such pacts. We shall strive our best to get all Repressive Laws repealed, all detenus released and compensation paid to all those who have bitterly suffered during the non-co-operation and Civil Disobedience movements. We shall also do our best to reduce taxation, especially the income-tax on lower incomes, the postal charges and the enhanced duties on sugar, steel and other products manufactured in the country. We shall be a disciplined and organised party, shall attend every meeting of the Assembly and show our mettle. When we return from Delhi after the sessions, we shall give an account of our work to our voters, and take their verdict for future work.

WILL GOVT. REALISE?

"There is one word I should like to say on the result of the elections in the Province, on the future of politics here. I want His Excellency the Governor and his advisers to understand clearly the issues on which this election was fought and won. In the very first manifesto which I issued on behalf of my candidature to the City of Madras, I said: 'It is the duty of all other parties now to stand aside, and let the Congress obtain the verdict of the electorates, in its favour. But if, for any reason, they do not choose to do so, it is for the electorates to show by their votes that they do not like other parties fighting the Congress, at a time when the Congress is merely seeking the verdict of the electorates in favour of the freedom of India.'

"The electorate has clearly shown that it has no use for other parties who fought the Congress.

ANTI-NATIONAL PARTY.

"In the next manifesto which I issued, I deliberately asked the voters not to vote for the Justice Party or its nominee, because the Justice Party has no political policy or programme of its own, is an anti-national and anti-Congress Party, has supported the ruthless repression of the bureaucracy against the Congress and is purely a Provincial Party and has no all-India organisation or outlook. The electorate has given its verdict definitely against the Justice Party.

"Now that the wishes of the people have been definitely ascertained, it is not right that the Governor should keep in office these Ministers who represent nobody but themselves. If, however, the Governor feels that there is no alternative party in the Council to take charge of the Transferred Subjects, it is for him to order the dissolution of the Council, which has over-stayed its time for nearly two years. Then, he will be giving a constitutional opportunity to the people of the Province to express their clear opinion.

WILL JUSTICITES JOIN CONGRESS.

"In conclusion, I should like once more to extend a public invitation to the present members of the Justice Party to join the Indian National Congress. There can be and there is no insult in such a request. It is an insult to ask conforming Hindus to attend and worship in Hindu temples, or conforming Muslims to attend and worship in mosques, or conforming Christians to attend and worship in churches. I claim that the Indian National Congress is the temple of India's freedom. I have a right and a duty to ask all Hindus to come and worship there. In that spirit of humility and service, I invite all of them to join the Indian National Congress."— United Press.

THE MODERN PIED - PIPER.

"And ere three shrill notes the pipe uttered,
Aloud as if an army muttered.
And the muttering grew to a grumbling
And out of the houses the rats came tumbling.
GREAT RATS, SMALL RATS, BRAWNY RATS,
GRAVE OLD PLODDERS, GAY YOUNG FRISKERS,
COCKING TAILS AND PRICKING WHISKERS,
FROM PROVINCE TO PROVINCE HE PIPED
ADVANCING,
AND STEP BY STEP THEY FOLLOWED DANCING.
UNTIL, WHEN THE RESULTS WERE RELEASED,
THEY WERE ALL FOUND TO HAVE PERISHED!'
INCLUDING ONE CONFIDENT AS WILLINGDON,
WITH AN OTTAWA - BAG AND A WIG AND A GOWN
—ADAPTED.
FALL FOR THE ASSEMBLY
NATIONS
VERDICT
JD HUKUMS
ATITLE HUNTERS
SANATANISTS
JOB SEEKERS
JUSTICITES
DE FEAT IN THE ELECTIONS
'34

SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Names Of New M. L. A.s Gazetted

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

The election of the following members to the Legislative Assembly from the constituencies noted against each has been gazetted:—

Mr. S. Satyamurti Iyer (Madras City non-Muhammadan Urban); Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar (South Arcot cum-Chingleput non-Muhammadan Rural); Dr. T. S. S. Rajan (Tanjore cum-Trichinopoly non-Muhammadan Rural); Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja (Madura and Ramnad cum-Tinnevelly non-Muhammadan Rural); Raja Sir Vasudeva Raja (Madras Landholders); Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetty (Madras Indian Commerce); Mr. J. A. Miligan (Bengal European); Sardar Jogendra Singh (Fyzabad Division non-Muhammadan Rural); Munshi Mohammed Ahmad (Meerut Division, Muhammadan Rural) Lala Shan Lall (Ambala Division nan-Muhammadan); Lala Fakir Chand (Jullundur Division non-Muhammadan); Bhai Parmanand (West Punjab non-Muhammadan); Dr. K. L. Gauba (Punjab Muhammadan); Mr K. S. Shaikh Fazal (North-West Punjab Muhammadan); Sardar Mangal Singh (East Punjab Singh); Sardar Sant Singh (West Punjab Sikh); Babu Satya Narain Singh (Darbhanga cum-Saran non-Muhammadan); Mr Bepin Behari Varma (Muzaffarpur cum-Champaran non-Muhammadan); Mr. M. V. Abhyankar (Nagpur Division non-Muhammadan); Mr. Nabin Chandra Bardaloi (Assam Valley non-Muhammadan); Mr. Basanta Kumar Das (Surma Valley-cum-Shillong non-Muhammadan); Mr. Asaf Ali (Delhi General); Seth Bhag Chand Soni (Ajmer-Merwara General); Dr. Khan Sahib (North-West Frontier Province General).—A. P.

SARAT BOSE FOR CHAIR

Suggested Reply To Repressive Policy

AMRAOTI, Nov. 23.

Veer Vaman Rao Joshi, President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee is understood to have written a letter to Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, suggesting therein that the Congress Party in the Assembly should propose the name of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose for the Presidentship of the Legislative Assembly and that of Dr. Khan Saheb for the Deputy Presidentship.

Veer Vaman Rao Joshi considers that if this proposal receives sufficient support from the Congress Parliamentary Board, it would serve as a befitting answer to the Government's repressive policy.

When interviewed Veer Vamanrao appeared jubilant over the Congress victories in the recent Assembly elections. He said that the elections once again proved that the Congress was the only representative body that commands highest respect in the masses. He expected the Congress to return in the Assembly with sufficient strength.—United Press.

Congressmen To Move Adjornment Motion In Assembly?

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

Conversations in Congress circles here indicate that the first item on the programme of the Congress Party in the new Assembly will be an adjournment motion to be moved by the leader of the Opposition concerning the detention, under Bengal Regulation III of 1818, of Mr. Sarat Bose who has been elected unopposed to the Legislative Assembly by the city of Calcutta, if Mr. Bose is not released before the Assembly meets on or about January 21 next.

As the action of the Congress Party will be similar to that of the old Swaraj Party it may be of interest to recall what the Swaraj Party did in an identical matter seven years ago. On January 22, 1927 the late Pandit Motilal Nehru, Leader of the Opposition moved an adjournment motion which was carried by a large majority concerning the detention at Mandalay of Mr. S. C. Mitra under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, who was also elected unopposed from the Chittagong-cum-Rajshahi Division.—United Press.

VICEROY'S FUND TOPS Rs. 60 LAKHS

NEW DELHI, Nov 24

The Viceroy's Earthquake Fund totals Rs. 60,24,206 and odd.—United Press.

ZANZIBAR AND MENON'S REPORT

Colonial Office Takes Exception To Publication

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24

According to the "Hindustan Times" the Government of India is in favour of publishing Mr. Menon's report on Zanzibar situation but the London Colonial office has taken exception to publication of the facts as it is feared that this would put them in an embarrassing position.

It is stated the report contains certain severe criticisms of the working of arrangements about treatment to the Indians, to which the Colonial Office was a party.—United Press.

DIRECTORATE OF RESERVE BANK

Sir P. Thakurdas And F. E. Dinshaw Accept Invitations

The "United Press" understands that Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, two prominent financiers have been invited to join the Directorate of the Reserve Bank and they have accepted the same.

Pt. SHARMA'S COMPLAINT TO ANSARI

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

A message from Bhiwani says that Pandit Nekiram Sharma, the Nationalist leader, has submitted an election petition to Dr. Ansari the President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, against Lala Shamlal of Rohtak, who was recently returned to the Assembly from Ambala Division, he being the only successful Congress candidate in the Province.

The petition makes a request for an impartial enquiry and prays for disciplinary action if charges and allegations stated in the petition are proved.—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S DELHI ... PROGRAMME

NEW DELHI, Nov 24

It is understood Mahatma Gandhi will visit Delhi during the third week of December and stay here one month, touring the rural areas.—United Press.

The All-India Posts and Telegraphs Conference which will be held at Lahore in the first week of December next under the presidentship of Haji Seth Abdullah Haroon, M L A of Karachi will last for four days. Habibia Hall of the Islamia College situated on the Railway Road has been selected as the venue of the Conference.—A. P.

FORCE GOVT. TO SUMMON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Congress Electors Have Given Us Mandate To Fight W. P. Says Satyamurti

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

"To a Nation marching towards Swaraj with determination and courage, the Joint Select Committee's Report is only an irrelevant interruption" declared Mr. S. Satyamurti, Propaganda Secretary of the Congress Parliamentary Board, in an exclusive interview to the "United Press."

Continuing Mr. Satyamurti said: "The Congress and the electors of the Assembly have definitely rejected the White Paper and have given us a mandate to fight it. These proposals are easily worse than those of the White Paper. I defer from making any detailed comment on them as I am in telephonic communication with Dr. Ansari, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai with a view to focussing the opinion on the Congress M.L.A.'s the Parliamentary Board and Working Committee.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY.

"We shall take every step in our power to formulate their opinion to reject these proposals in the Assembly and to bring the maximum pressure to bear upon the Government with a view to summoning the Constituent Assembly to frame a suitable constitution for India.

"If, as is feared in several quarters, the Government do not accept our suggestion for the summoning of the Constituent Assembly, we shall make it the sole issue for elections to the Provincial Legislatures, which must come off before the end of 1935. We hope to win a vast majority of the seats in all the Provincial Legislatures.

"If, even then, the Government do not convene the Constituent Assembly, we shall then summon it ourselves. It will consist of all the Congress members of the Assembly and of the Provincial Councils and all the members of the newly re-organised All-India Congress Committee. We shall also invite the few elected members of the Councils who are not Congressmen. We shall then frame the Constituent Assembly of India.

"If even then, our demand is not accepted by the Government the Constituent Assembly may be beginning of the next fight for Swaraj."—United Press.

Sir A. P. Patro's 'Fantastic' Interpretation Of Congress Success And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent).

RAJAHMUNDRY, Nov. 21.

A magnificent triumph of the Congress candidates from all the four non-Muslim constituencies in Andhra Desa with dizzy majorities is the most outstanding event of the week. Though the return of Messrs. V.V. Giri, Desoddharak K. Nageshwar Rao, N. G. Ranga and Anantasayanam Iyyengar was certain, the majorities obtained by these stalwarts are surprising. Desoddharak Nageshwar Rao's majority of 32,772 votes over 1,434 was really staggering.

Mr. Nageshwar Rao's votes are more than the total of the votes secured by all the eleven non-Congress candidates in the Madras Presidency. The Sanatanists, who deemed it fit to pit themselves against Mr. Nageshwar Rao and the Justicites, who secretly supported Mr. Subrahmanyam have learnt a good lesson. In Ganjam-cum-Vizagapatam and in the Guntur-cum-Nellore constituencies, the combination of the Justice Party in power, the powerful zemindars and the obscurantist Sanatanists fared very badly before Mr. Giri, the redoubtable labour leader and Mr. N.G. Ranga, the champion of the ryots. In the Ceded Districts cum-Chittor Mr. T.N. Ramakrishna Reddi a sitting member, influentially supported by the Justice Party and the Presidents of the several local boards and belonging to the Reddy community, was defeated by Mr. Anantasayanam Aiyengar, a comparatively unknown but zealous Congressman by a very large majority. These election results have demonstrated the large influence Congress has over the public and that communalists, Sanatanists and supporters of the Government have no foothold in the country.

PATRO'S PROPAGANDA.

Sir A.P. Patro, an ex-Minister and an elder Justice Party man, has already commenced trying to explain away the defeat of his party at the Assembly Elections. He said at Bezwada on Nov. 16, that these elections do not correctly represent the feeling in the country which can be gauged only from elections to the local Legislative Council. Mr. S. Satyamurti has promptly asked the Berhampore Knight to ask for a dissolution of the Council and to test the strength of the Justice Party.

In every town and village in Andhra-Desa public meetings are being held to congratulate the successful candidates and to celebrate the Congress victories.

Mr. Nageshwar Rao was taken in a grand procession yesterday in Ellore in a coach and four and was felicitated.

DEVASTATING FIRE AT LUCKNOW

Damage Estimated At Thousands Of Rupees

LUCKNOW, Nov. 24.

A devastating fire broke out after midnight on Friday in a cracker shop in the Chauk, a very congested quarter in Lucknow.

Though the fire brigade and the police immediately rushed to the scene their combined efforts failed to bring the fire under control until the early hours of the morning, due to scarcity of water in the mains. No loss of life occurred but a police constable sustained serious burns. The loss is estimated at several thousands of rupees.

The fire is believed to have been caused by a cracker ignited by a boy in front of a shop, which shot right into a shop full of fireworks stocked in connexion with the Shabibarat (Muslim) festival.—A.P.

CAWNPORE "INDIAN BROTHERHOOD"

Revival Ceremony Will Be Performed By 'Frontier Gandhi'

CAWNPORE, Nov. 23.

Messrs. Shibban Lal Saksena, Ganga Sahai Chaube, Pyarelal Agarwal and a few other leading workers of Cawnpore have decided to revive the Indian Brotherhood, which was founded by the late martyr Sjt. Ganesh Shanker Vidyarthi, which ceased to function after his demise. The aim of the brotherhood, is to develop a non-communal mentality among the citizens, who should consider themselves Indians first and anything else afterwards.

The revival ceremony will be performed on the night of November 28 next by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan in Tilak Hall, when a dinner will be served to all those present, who are expected to belong to all the different communities and stations in life.—United Press.

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